

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

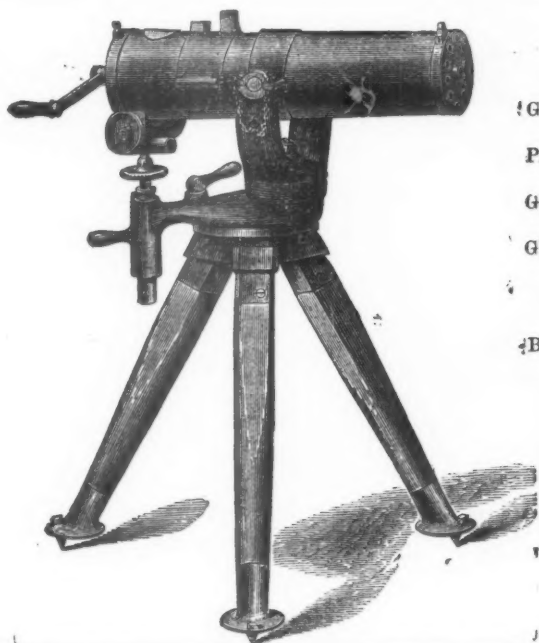
JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 20.
WHOLE NUMBER 904

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS



THE ACCOMPANYING ILLUSTRATION REPRESENTS A MUSKET CALIBRE GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD. THIS GUN FIRES OVER ONE THOUSAND SHOTS PER MINUTE, WITH GREAT ACCURACY, AND IS THE MOST RAPID FIRING GUN IN THE WORLD. IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION AND NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

THE GATLING IS ALSO MOUNTED ON GUN CARRIAGES, AND CAN EASILY BE TRANSFERRED TO THE RAIL OF A SHIP OR BOW OF A SMALL BOAT.

ALL CALIBRES FROM 0.42 INCH TO 1.45 INCH ARE MADE.

FOR PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

GATLING GUN COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

Furnishers to the

ARMY,

NAVY,

MARINE CORPS,

REVENUE MARINE,

NATIONAL GUARD,

MILITARY BANDS, ETC.

Estimates Furnished. Send for Illustrated Price List.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

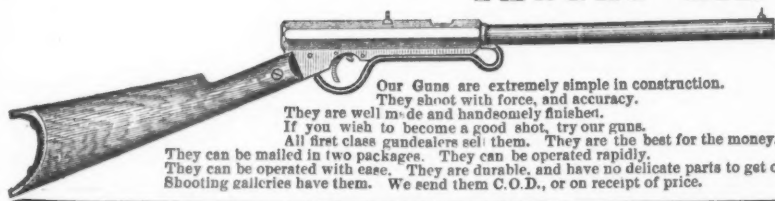
BENT & BUSH,

Manufacturers and Contractors.

387 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

TARGET AIR RIFLES.



Our Guns are extremely simple in construction. They shoot with force, and accuracy. They are well made and handsomely finished. If you wish to become a good shot, try our guns. All first class gundealers sell them. They are the best for the money. They can be mailed in two packages. They can be operated rapidly. They can be operated with ease. They are durable, and have no delicate parts to get out of order. Shooting galleries have them. We send them C.O.D., or on receipt of price.

We manufacture darts for all air guns and pistols in market. In ordering darts and slugs, state the gun or pistol wanted for. Darts, Slugs, and Paper Targets sent by mail on receipt of price.

PRICES.
Improved Air Rifle, browned frame with nickel plated barrel. \$9.00
" " Full nickel plated. 10.00
If sent by mail, 75 cts. additional.
New Model Air Rifle, Full nickel plate. 12.00
If sent by mail, \$1 additional.
Prices include each gun neatly boxed, with six patent darts, six paper targets, one hundred slugs, and claw. For sale by the trade generally.
H. M. QUACKENBUSH, PATENTEE & MANUFACTURER
HERKIMER, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1847

BAKER & MCKENNEY,
141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW REGULATION ARMY EQUIPMENTS
MILITARY GOODS,

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Dress Hats, Cork and Felt Helmets, Epaulettes, Shoulder Knives and Shoulder Straps, Fatigue Caps and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States, constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.

BOYLAN & CO.,

135 GRAND STREET NEW YORK CITY.

MILITARY CLOTHIERS,

Army, Navy, and National Guard.

Band and Police Uniforms a Specialty.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ARMY
NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Contractors for the States of New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and Michigan.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York,

MILITARY GOODS,

EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF ARMY NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.
Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Epaulettes, Chapeaux, Fatigue and Dress Hats and Caps, etc.
Banners and Flags, Gold and Silver Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, etc.

The **CORK HELMETS,**

RECOMMENDED BY THE ARMY EQUIPMENT BOARD,
WERE DESIGNED AND ARE MANUFACTURED BY US.

Sole Manufacturers of the Summer Helmets worn at West Point.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,
MILITARY GOODS, 7 Bond St., New York.

JOHN EARLE & CO.

Army and Navy Tailors,

Two doors above the "Old South,"

No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army & Navy Merchant Tailor,

535 15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,
WASHINGTON D. C.

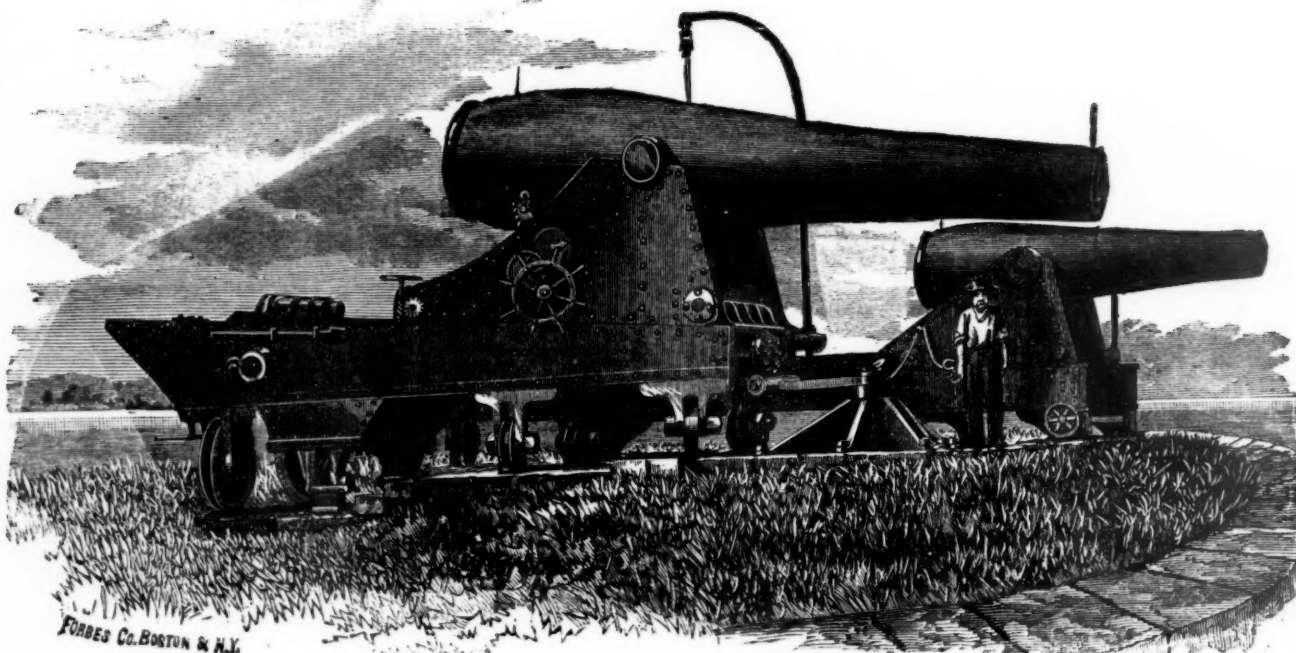
THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1837,

Formerly **CYRUS ALGER & CO.,**

ESTABLISHED 1800.

MANUFACTURERS OF ORDNANCE AND WAR MATERIAL.



Heavy Rifled Ordnance, Field and Siege Batteries, Gun Carriages, Projectiles.
OFFICE—70 WATER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. WORKS—South Boston.

REED & BARTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED TABLE WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE MANUFACTURE OF TABLE
WARE SUITABLE FOR OFFICERS' MESS.

Factories Established at Taunton, Mass., 1824.

Salesrooms—686 BROADWAY, N. Y.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

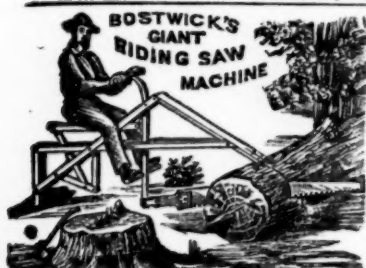
J. H. WILSON,

MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER,

1108 Chestnut Street Philadelphia,
Swords, Belts, Helmets, Chapeaux, Hats, Caps, Embroideries.
SOLE AGENT AND MANUFACTURER OF McKEEVER'S PATENT CARTRIDGE BOX.

FREDRICKS'

"Knickerbocker" Family Portrait Gallery,
No. 770 BROADWAY, Corner 9th Street, New York.
Imperial, \$6 Per Dozen.



This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine
is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three min-
utes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day
than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every
Farmer and Lumberman needs one.
AGENTS WANTED.—Illustrated circular and terms Free.
Address: FARMER'S MANUFACTURING CO.,
178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

Improved Patent Binder
FOR PRESERVING THE
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
240 Broadway, New York.

1st Prize Medal Vienna, 1873.

CARL WEIS,
Manufacturer of
Meerschmied Pipes,
AND HOLDERS,
Wholesale and Retail. Finest Goods at lowest
prices. Send for Circular.

STORE—399 Broadway, New York.
Factories—69 Walker St.; and Vienna, Austria

THE BELMONTILE OIL

Prevents Rust, Tarnish, &c.
on Fire Arms, Machinery, Tools, Cutlery, Safes,
Saws, Skates, Stoves, Hardware, &c., without in-
jury to the polish. In use over 10 years. Highest
Testimonials. Samples 50 cents, three for \$1.00,
sent free of expressage. Send for Circular.

Belmontile Oil Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
150 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

\$5 Day to Agents
selling for us. \$2 Sample Free
Address: Agency, 126 Hudson Street, New York.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON.

Statement for the Year Ending Dec. 31, '79
Assets, - - - - \$15,131,240.65
Liabilities, - - - 13,252,078.59

Total Surplus, - \$1,879,162.06

This Company insures the lives of Officers of
the Army and Navy without extra premium,
except when actually engaged in warfare, which
premium if not paid at the assumption of the
extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will
be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of resi-
dence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all
seasons of the year, without extra charge.

The Directors Annual Report, containing a
detailed statement, can be obtained at the
Office of the Company,
Post Office Square.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

1850 THIRTY FIRST YEAR 1880 MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1880, - - - - \$10,049,156 00
Surplus over all Liabilities, - - - 1,849,660 00
Amount of Insurance in Force, - - - 33,333,000 00
ARMY OFFICERS INSURED ON THE MOST
FAVORABLE TERMS.

Address HENRY STOKES, President.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING
CHAIRS, 40 different Pattern. Folding
Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees,
tc. COLLIGLON Bros., 181 Canal St., N.Y., Mfrs.
and Patentees.

Those answering an Adver-
tisement will confer a favor
upon the Advertiser and the
Publisher by stating that they
saw the advertisement in the
Army and Navy Journal.

HOTELS.

NEW YORK.

Albemarle Hotel, Junction of Broadway
5th Ave. and 24th St., New York City.

Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Ave. and 27th
St., New York. Mitchell & Kinzler, Proprs.

Grand Hotel, Broadway, Cor. 31st Street,
New York, within one block of Army and
Navy Club. Henry Milford Smith, Proprs.

Glenham Hotel, Fifth Avenue, 23d St.,
near Madison Square, New York. N.B. BARRY.

Leland's Sturtevant House,
One block from the Army and Navy Club,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th Sts., New York.
RATES REDUCED—Rooms with Board, \$2.50,
\$3.00 and \$3.50 per day. Rooms on European
plan, \$1.00 per day.

"THE WEST POINT HOTEL,"

The ONLY HOTEL on the MILITARY POST.
Open Throughout the Year.

ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

Troy House, First and River Streets, Troy,
N. Y. Janvrin and Gillis, Proprietors.

CANADA.

The Arlington, Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.
The Hotel is quiet and comfortable—the climate
perfect. Charges from \$8 to \$12 per week.
Children and Misses \$5 per week.

WASHINGTON.

THE EBBITT!

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

Four Iron Fire Escapes.

Terms \$4, \$3, and \$2.50 per day.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garnmore's Artificial Ear Drums
PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING
and perform the work of the Natural Drum.
Always in position, but invisible to others. All
Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We
refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular.
GARNMORE & CO., 117 Nassau St., New York,
or R. W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 20.
WHOLE NUMBER 904.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate confirmed on Wednesday, Dec. 15, the following appointments and promotions in the Army. They have appeared heretofore in the JOURNAL, but now that they have passed the final stage of confirmation we place them upon record again:

PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 6, 1880. Col. William B. Hazen, of the 6th Infantry, to be chief signal officer with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Myer, deceased.

Dec. 7, 1880. Col. Nelson A. Miles, of the 5th Infantry, to be brigadier-general, vice Ord, retired from active service.
1st Lieut. Samuel E. Tillman, Corps of Engineers, to be Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology at the Military Academy, vice Kendrick, retired.

1st Artillery.

1st Lieut. James M. Ingalls, to be captain July 1, 1880, vice Jackson, promoted to 5th Artillery.
2d Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, to be 1st lieutenant July 1, 1880, vice Ingalls, promoted.

3d Artillery.

1st Lieut. James Chester, to be captain September 20, 1880, vice Gittings, deceased.
2d Lieut. John E. Myers, to be 1st lieutenant Sept. 20, 1880, vice Chester, promoted.

4th Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. Emory Upton, to be colonel July 1, 1880, vice French, retired from active service.
Major George P. Andrews, 5th Art., to be lieutenant-colonel July 1, 1880, vice Upton, promoted.

5th Artillery.

Capt. Richard H. Jackson, of the 1st Art., to be major July 1, 1880, vice Andrews, promoted to the 4th Art.

8th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Wallace Mott, to be 1st lieutenant July 26, 1880, vice Adams, deceased.

16th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Leven C. Allen, to be 1st lieutenant July 1, 1880, vice Vinal, appointed regimental adjutant.

17th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1880, vice Walker, deceased.

21st Infantry.

1st Lieut. James A. Haughey, to be captain Aug. 15, 1880, vice Riley, dismissed.
2d Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, to be 1st lieutenant Aug. 18, 1880, vice Haughey, promoted.

24th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Bethel M. Custer, to be captain June 18, 1880, vice Corbin, who resigns his line commission on accepting the appointment of assistant adjutant-general.
2d Lieut. Ammon A. Augur, to be 1st lieutenant June 18, 1880, vice Custer, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

Pay Department.

John S. Witcher, of West Virginia, to be paymaster with the rank of major, August 30, 1880, vice Towler, deceased.

Post Chaplain.

Eli W. J. Lindesmith, of Lutona, Columbiana county, Ohio, to be post chaplain June 19, 1880, vice Vaux, retired from active service.

Also the following named officers:

Subsistence Department.

1st Lieut. John J. Clague, of the 12th Infantry, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, Aug. 30, 1880, vice McClure, appointed paymaster.

Pay Department.

Capt. Charles McClure, commissary of subsistence, to be paymaster with the rank of major, August 30, 1880, vice Larned, promoted.

Also the following persons for appointment in accordance with section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 18, 1880:

8th Infantry.

2. William A. Mercer, of New London, Conn., to be 2d lieutenant Nov. 23, 1880, vice Mott, promoted.

15th Infantry.

3. Edward Lloyd, of Washington, D. C., to be 2d lieutenant Nov. 26, 1880, vice Waters, resigned.

17th Infantry.

1. John A. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., to be 2d lieutenant Nov. 23, 1880, vice Kilpatrick, resigned.
9. Corwin Sage, of Lebanon, Ohio, to be 2d lieutenant, Nov. 26, 1880, vice Chubb, promoted.

20th Infantry.

6. Edwin H. Webber, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be 2d lieutenant Nov. 24, 1880, vice Reynolds, promoted.
5. Lawrence J. Hearne, of Newport, Ky., to be 2d lieutenant Nov. 24, 1880, vice Eltonhead, promoted.

23d Infantry.

4. John A. Dupray, of Washington, D. C., to be 2d lieutenant Nov. 24, 1880, vice Cowles, promoted.

24th Infantry.

3. Henry W. Honey, of New York City, N. Y., to be 2d lieutenant, Nov. 23, 1880, vice Wayman, deceased.
7. Frank B. McCoy, of St. Louis, Mo., to be 2d lieutenant, Nov. 26, 1880, vice Augur, promoted.

11. Joseph B. Bachelor, Jr., of North Carolina, to be 2d lieutenant, Nov. 29, 1880, vice Decker, dismissed.

25th Infantry.

10. Alexander T. Dean, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be 2d lieutenant, Nov. 26, 1880, vice Hodges, promoted.

CADETS TO BE 2D LIEUTENANTS.

Corps of Engineers.

1. Cadet Oberlin M. Carter, vice Black, promoted.
2. Cadet George W. Goethals, vice Flak, promoted.

1st Cavalry.

18. Cadet James B. Aleshire, vice Norton, resigned.
26. Cadet William S. Scott, vice Edwards, promoted.
30. Cadet Daniel L. Tate, vice Backus, promoted.
47. Cadet George W. Goode, vice Wainwright, promoted.

2d Cavalry.

29. Cadet Frederick D. Holton, vice Kingsbury, promoted.

3d Cavalry.

28. Cadet George L. Converse, Jr., vice Foster, promoted.
32. Cadet George H. Morgan, vice Dodd, promoted.

4th Cavalry.

16. Cadet George W. Van Dusen, vice Parker, promoted.
22. Cadet James B. Erwin, vice Murray, promoted.
24. Cadet Hugh J. McGrath, vice Wilder, promoted.
27. Cadet Walter M. Dickinson, vice Patch, promoted.

6th Cavalry.

40. Cadet John Y. F. Blake, vice Craig, promoted.
45. Cadet George H. Sands, vice Toney, promoted.

7th Cavalry.

41. Cadet Jas. H. G. Wilcox, vice Baldwin, app'd R. Q. M.

9th Cavalry.

50. Cadet George H. Burnett, vice Merritt, dismissed.

10th Cavalry.

51. Cadet James W. Watson, vice Gasmann, deceased.
52. Cadet Percy E. Trippie, vice Jones, promoted.

1st Artillery.

3. Cadet Sidney E. Stuart, vice Wisser, promoted.
4. Cadet William C. Rafferty, vice Oyster, promoted.
5. Cadet John L. Chamberlin, vice McNeill, resigned.
8. Cadet Charles J. Bailey, vice Clark, appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.

2d Artillery.

10. Cadet Edward H. Catlin, vice Borup, appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.

3d Artillery.

12. Cadet Wilbur Loveridge, vice Bruff, appointed 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.

13. Cadet David J. Rumbough, vice Lemly, promoted.

4th Artillery.

7. Cadet Henry A. Schroeder, vice Maccomb, promoted.
11. Cadet Frederick J. Strong, vice Wilson, promoted.

1st Infantry.

35. Cadet Benjamin S. Wever, vice Maus, promoted.
44. Cadet Chas. B. Vogdes, vice Wilhelm, app'd Rgt. Adj.

3d Infantry.

43. Cadet George Bell, Jr., vice Gerlach, promoted.

4th Infantry.

38. Cadet Harris L. Roberts, vice Crittenden, resigned.

46. Cadet Henry G. Sharpe, vice Merriam, promoted.

5th Infantry.

14. Cadet Millard F. Harmon, vice Bailey, promoted.
20. Cadet Edward S. Avis, vice Bowen, promoted.

6th Infantry.

48. Cadet Zerah W. Torrey, vice Jacob, promoted.

8th Infantry.

17. Cadet Edgar Hubert, vice Parker, resigned.

11th Infantry.

31. Cadet Pierce M. B. Travis, vice Ducat, transferred to the 3d Cavalry.

12th Infantry.

42. Cadet Francis J. A. Dart, vice Steele, transferred to the 19th Infantry.

13th Infantry.

33. Cadet Albert B. Scott, vice Holmes, promoted.

15th Infantry.

34. Cadet J. Walker Bonét, vice Finley, transferred to the 10th Cavalry.

16th Infantry.

19. Cadet Samuel W. Dunning, vice Bacon, promoted.
21. Cadet Warren H. Cowles, vice Woodbury, promoted.

25. Cadet Elias Chandler, vice Allen, promoted.

19th Infantry.

15. Cadet Chas. H. Hunter, vice Steele, dropped as deserter.

20th Infantry.

36. Cadet James S. Rogers, vice Cox, resigned.
37. Cadet Henry B. Moon, Jr., vice Gates, promoted.

22d Infantry.

39. Cadet James R. Chapman, vice Casey, promoted.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS TO BE 2D LIEUTENANTS.

Also the following non-commissioned officers for appointment in the U. S. Army, in accordance with sections 3 and 4 of act of Congress, approved June 18, 1878:

9th Cavalry.

8. Sergt. Major Charles A. Howard, of the 6th Cav., June 24, 1880, vice Bradley, resigned.
10. Sergt. John F. McBlain, of Co. L, 2d Cav., June 24, 1880, vice French, killed in Indian affair.

11. Sergt. Philip P. Powell, of Co. D, 6th Cav., June 24, 1880, vice Wright, promoted.

1st Infantry.

9. Sergt. Thomas Connolly, of the General Service (Headquarters Dept. of the Columbia), June 24, 1880, vice Strother, appointed Regt. Q. M.

2d Infantry.

13. Corpl. William Moffatt, of the General Service (Headquarters Dept. of the Columbia), June 24, 1880, vice Kinzie, promoted.

5th Infantry.

14. Q. M. Sergt. Walter H. Chatfield, of the 7th Cav., Oct. 4, 1880, vice Harmon, transferred to the 1st Art'y.

6th Infantry.

8. 1st Sergt. John J. Shaw, of Co. C, 6th Inf., June 24, 1880, vice Thompson, promoted.

15th Infantry.

12. Sergt. William F. Blauvelt, of Battery D, 4th Art., June 24, 1880, vice Hegewald, resigned.

17th Infantry.

1. 1st Sergt. Edward Gramley, of Co. G, 21st Inf., June 24, 1880, vice Brennan, promoted.

18th Infantry.

2. Sergt. Major Peter Campbell, of the 18th Inf., June 24, 1880, vice Williams, resigned.

24th Infantry.

4. Q. M. Sergt. Alfred M. Palmer, of the 4th Art., June 24, 1880, vice Marsteller, promoted.

6. Hosp. Steward James Brett, U. S. Army, June 24, 1880, vice Crane, promoted.

25th Infantry.

5. Hosp. Steward Eaton A. Edwards, U. S. Army, June 24, 1880, vice Ord, promoted.

7. 1st Sergt. George W. Webb, of Co. B, 8th Inf., June 24, 1880, vice Scott, promoted.

TRANSFERS.

Capt. Allen Smith, of the 1st Inf., to be captain 4th Cav., to rank from May 21, 1880.

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, of the 7th Cav., to be 2d lieutenant 1st Inf., to date from Aug. 31, 1880.

2d Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, of the 1st Inf., to be 2d lieutenant 7th Cav., to date from Aug. 31, 1880.

2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, of the 5th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant 1st Art., to date from July 21, 1880.

Transferred by S. O. of Dec. 6.—Capt. Leopold O. Parker, of the 4th Cav., to be captain 1st Inf., to rank from May 21, 1880.

G. O. 80, H. Q. A., Dec. 11, 1880.

The following order, approved by the Secretary of War, is published for the information of all concerned:

Officers ordered to duty while on a leave of absence will be regarded as on duty from the date they receive the order, which date must be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

G. O. 81, H. Q. A., Dec. 18, 1880.

In connection with General Orders No. 64, Aug. 25, 1880, from this office, it is announced that officers going abroad, on duty or on duly authorized leave of absence, will be furnished with special passports by the State Department on application therefor through the proper military channel.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1880.

Conformably to the orders of the President of the United States, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Military Department of Texas.

In parting with a command he has exercised for almost six years, during a period embracing delicate relations between the United States of America and the United Mexican States—relations involving the peace and friendship of the two Republics—it is fitting to refer to the zealous and intelligent efficiency of the command, which has passed into history as an example of what tact can do, in preserving the peace and securing the good will of supposed opponents, when on the verge of war—an example which proves that the interests of the two countries require co-operation, when good results are to be achieved.

The respective department annual reports, for the period under consideration, afford the record made by the troops in connection with Indian operations. The services have been arduous, and the exposure and hardship patiently endured in wild districts of country—now reclaimed from savage depredations—are inseparably connected with the civilization they have advanced.

In connection with what has been pointed to in the foregoing, more than commendation is deserved.

And I now bid farewell to the officers and enlisted men of the command. My thanks are all I have to give for what they have done.

E. O. C. ORD, Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Dec. 9, 1880.

In compliance with the requirements of telegraphic instructions, dated the 8th instant, embracing the orders of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumed command of the Military Department of Texas.
D. S. STANLEY, Col. 22d Inf., and Maj.-Gen. by brevet, U. S. A.

G. Q. 22, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, Dec. 2, 1880.

Instructions to Boards of Survey in the matter of Subsistence Stores.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, Dec. 4, 1880.

Directs discontinuance of a practice which has grown up among officers of issuing vouchers in favor of the Western Union Telegraph Co. for telegrams sent and received on public business, and surrendering the vouchers to the Telegraph Company.

G. O. 24, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, Dec. 9, 1880.

Directs that where commissioned officers travel with Government transportation, either as passengers or otherwise, the senior officer present will be considered in charge and will be held accountable that the teams are not over-travelled and that the animals are properly taken care of.

CIRCULAR No. 18, OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEERS, Dec. 9, 1880.

Directs that especial attention be given to the preparation of the Summaries for the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, it being borne in mind that the object of these summaries is to afford the Committees of Congress who have charge of the River and Harbor appropriation bills, clear, exact, and concise information regarding each particular work, so that, without necessarily referring to the full report of the officer for all the details, the Committees may know all the exact particulars in each case.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 8, DEPT. OF SOUTH, Dec. 9, 1880.

Directs post commanders to make a careful inspection of all clothing and equipage in the possession of company commanders and the post quartermaster, and furnish a list of articles, if any, which can be sent to the clothing depots, without detriment to the public service.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock is assigned to duty according to his brevet of Major-General, to date from Dec. 4, 1880 (S. O., Dec. 14, W. D.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—The delay, or leave of absence of one month, granted Col. J. C. Kelton, A. G., is confirmed in orders (S. O. 181, Dec. 2, M. D. P.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Brig.-Gen. R. B. Marcy, Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and make certain investigations in accordance with the instructions he has received from the Secretary of War (S. O., Dec. 13, W. D.).

Col. Delos B. Sackett, Insp.-Gen., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Rock Island and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Keokuk, Iowa; Saint Paul, Minn., and Milwaukee, Wis., for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of disbursing officers at those places (S. O. 122, Dec. 15, M. D. M.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect at such time as in the opinion of the C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., his services can best be spared, is granted Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M. (S. O. 219, Dec. 14, D. E.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S., will proceed to Minneapolis, Minn., on public service, and return to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 164, Dec. 7, D. D.).

Com'y Sergt. Thomas Lacy (recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Light Batt. F, 2d Art.), will proceed from Corpus Christi, Tex., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O., Dec. 11, W. D.).

Com'y Sergt. Edward McManus (recently appointed from 1st Sergt. Co. D, 1st Inf.), will proceed to San Felipe, Tex., for duty (S. O., Dec. 9, W. D.).

Major Michael P. Small, C. S., having completed the transfer of his property, etc., as Purchasing and Depot Com'y of Sub. in Chicago, Ill., he will comply with the requirements of par. 1, S. O. 248, c. s., from Hdqrs. of Army. In parting with Major Small, the Lieut.-Gen. Comdg. the Div. of Missouri, desires to express his entire satisfaction with the manner in which that officer has discharged the important and arduous duties committed to his care in Chicago, as well as his regret at the severance of the pleasant personal relations which have existed between them during the time he has been stationed near the Hdqrs. of the Div. of Missouri (S. O. 122, Dec. 15, M. D. M.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. W. R. Hall will proceed to Camp on White River, Colo., and relieve Asst. Surg. A. A. DeLoffre, from duty at that camp. Asst. Surg. A. A. DeLoffre, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Wallace, Kas., and relieve A. A. Surg. J. H. Page, whose contract will be annulled, at his own request, upon being so relieved (S. O. 269, Dec. 8, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. R. B. Benham is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., for duty. A. A. Surg. Thomas H. Pleasants is relieved from duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and will report in person to the Med. Director of the Dept. of Dakota in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 165, Dec. 8, D. D.).

Asst. Surg. R. C. Newton is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. constituted by par. 4, S. O. 263, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 268, Dec. 7, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. James Rorke is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, A. T., and will report in person, without delay, to the C. O. Fort Mojave, A. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 153, Nov. 29, D. A.).

Capt. Egan A. Koerber, member G. C.-M. at Fort McKinney, W. T., Dec. 22 (S. O. 117, Dec. 8, D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. Elisha I. Bailey, Surg., is relieved from duty as Med. Director of the Dept. of Columbia, to enable him to comply with par. 2, S. O. 232, c. s., Hdqrs. of Army. Asst. Surg. John M. Dickinson will take charge of the Med. Director's Office pending the arrival of Surg. Bailey's successor (S. O. 210, Nov. 23, D. C.).

Asst. Surg. Joseph Y. Porter, Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., will proceed to Key West, Fla., for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary condition of that post, and on completion of this duty he will return to his station (S. O. 150, Dec. 11, D. S.).

Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard, member G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., Dec. 13 (S. O. 251, Dec. 9, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. Francis J. Evans will accompany a detachment of recruits to Fort Brown, Tex., as Med. Officer, and will report to Capt. Schwan accordingly (S. O. 250, Dec. 13, Hdqrs. G. R. S., David's Island, N. Y. H.).

A. A. Surg. George W. Kram will accompany the command of recruits ordered to St. Paul, Minn., as Med. Officer (S. O. 249, Dec. 11, Hdqrs. G. R. S., David's Island, N. Y. H.).

A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott will accompany the command of recruits ordered to San Antonio, Tex., as Med. Officer (S. O. 249, Dec. 11, Hdqrs. G. R. S., David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Capt. L. M. Maus, member G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., Dec. 17 (S. O. 169, Dec. 13, D. D.).

Hosp. Steward Oliver Johnson, now in San Antonio, Tex., will report to the C. O. Pena Colorado, Tex., for duty (S. O. 219, Dec. 6, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward Thomas C. Hannelly (late 1st Sergt. Co. K, 6th Inf.), will proceed from Camp on White River, Colo., to San Antonio, Tex., for duty (S. O., Dec. 9, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward George D. Belt, Fort Missoula, M. T., granted a furlough for 30 days from Nov. 20, 1880.

Hosp. Steward Edward D. Rogers will return to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., without unnecessary delay (S. O., Dec. 10, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward William F. Lamberton will report to the C. O. Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 154, Nov. 30, D. A.).

Hosp. Steward George M. Lewis (appointed Dec. 3, 1880, from Sergt. Co. L, 6th Cav.), to report by letter to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona for duty (Letter from A. G. O., Dec. 4, 1880).

Hosp. Steward George Duke (late Private Co. C, 6th Cav.), appointed Dec. 8, 1880, to report by letter to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona for duty (Letter from A. G. O., Dec. 10, 1880).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster W. B. Gibson will proceed to Forts Riley and Hays, Kas., and pay the troops on the muster rolls of Oct. 31, 1880 (S. O. 269, Dec. 8, D. M.).

Paymaster N. Vedder will resume his station in New Orleans, La. (S. O. 148, Dec. 8, D. S.).

Leave of absence for four months is granted Paymaster C. C. Sniffen, to take effect after a paymaster shall have arrived at Fort Lowell, A. T., to relieve him (S. O., Dec. 11, W. D.).

Paymaster D. R. Larned will be relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of the Atlantic, and will report by the 5th of January, 1881, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty in that Dept. (S. O., Dec. 11, W. D.).

Paymaster James B. M. Potter is relieved from duty in the Div. of Pacific, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic (S. O. 182, Dec. 3, M. D. P.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Col. O. M. Poe, aide-de-camp, will proceed to Texas, N. M., and such other points as may be necessary, under the special instructions of the General of the Army (S. O., Dec. 9, W. D.).

The course of winter instruction in torpedo service, field photography, field astronomy, meteorology, etc., for the

Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., commenced Dec. 1. Gen. Abbot's General Orders No. 13, prescribing the course, indicates that there will be no lack of something to do and to learn during the winter.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. O. E. Michaelis is relieved from temporary duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to his station at Frankford Arsenal, Penn. (S. O. 166, Dec. 9, D. D.).

The C. O. Fort Monroe, Va., is directed to invoice to Capt. Charles S. Smith, at the Ord. Agency in N. Y. City, and turn over to the Q. M. Dept. for quick transportation to Lieut. Charles W. Whipple, Ord. Dept., at West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y., the following numbered 10-inch Rodman smooth-bore guns, now dismantled, viz.: Nos. 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, and 34. The C. O. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., is also directed to send three 15-inch Rodman smooth-bore guns, to be selected from the following numbers, as may be most convenient to get at them, viz.: Nos. 44, 80, 82, 115, 131, 132, 133, and 134 (S. O. 218, Dec. 13, D. E.).

1st Lieut. D. A. Lyle will repair to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O., Dec. 13, W. D.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Bowie, A. T., to the following points, in the order in which they are named, and carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Act. Chief Signal Officer of the Army: Shakspeare, Silver City, Bayard, and Mesilla, N. M.; El Paso, Tex.; and Fort Craig, Socorro, Albuquerque, and Santa Fe, N. M. Lieut. Glassford will await further orders at Santa Fe (S. O., Dec. 11, W. D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers on signal duty are made: Upon the arrival at Santa Fe, N. M., under the operation of par. 1, S. O. 263, Dec. 11, 1880, from W. D., 2d Lieut. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, will relieve 1st Lieut. James Allen, 3d Cav., acting signal officer, of such duties as may be specified by the Act. Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will establish his office at Santa Fe. 1st Lieut. Allen, upon being relieved, will report in person to the Act. Chief Signal Officer in Washington, D. C. (S. O., Dec. 13, W. D.).

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.—Permission to be absent from his duties for fifteen days, from Dec. 13, 1880, is granted Edward Taubenspeck, Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Cold Harbor, Va. (S. O. 57, Dec. 7, M. D. A.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending December 13, 1880.

Co. I, 4th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas.
Co. D, 9th Cav., to Fort Craig, N. M.
Cos. C, F, and K, 9th Cav., to Fort Cummings, N. M.
Cos. B and H, 9th Cav., to Fort Bayard, N. M.
Co. M, 9th Cav., to Fort Selden, N. M.
Hdqrs. and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, 1st Inf., to Fort McKavett, Tex.
Hdqrs. and Co. H, 16th Inf., to San Antonio, Tex.
Cos. B, D, E, and G, 16th Inf., to Fort Davis, Tex.
Cos. I and K, 16th Inf., to Fort Stockton, Tex.
Co. F, 20th Inf., to Fort Ringgold, Tex.
Co. B, 22d Inf., to Fort Ringgold, Tex.
Cos. C, G, and I, 22d Inf., to Fort Clark, Tex.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. D. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klammath, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major George B. Sanford, president; 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tuthery, 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, members, and Capt. Camillo C. Carr, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Halleck, Nev., Dec. 11 (S. O. 184, Dec. 7, M. D. P.).
Leave Extended.—Lieut. Brown, three months (S. O., Dec. 16, W. D.).

2nd CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and B. C. F. G. I. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. E. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
* Address via Bozeman, M. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. William P. Clark is assigned temporarily to duty in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Mil. Div. of Missouri, and will accordingly report for duty to Capt. James F. Gregory, Chief Engineer, to assist him in the completion of a map of the Big Horn Range of Mountains, and of the country adjacent thereto (S. O. 120, Dec. 9, M. D. M.).

To Join.—1st Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury will proceed to his station at Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 167, Dec. 10, D. D.).
Leave of Absence.—Seven months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. R. Norwood (S. O., Dec. 16, W. D.).

3rd CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C. G. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B. D. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H. K. Fort Washakie, Wy. T.; E. I. Fort Fred. Steele, Wv. T.

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and B. I. K. L. Fort Riley, Kas.; A. D. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; M. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; E. Fort Elliott, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. H. W. Lawton and 2d Lieut. A. L. Smith are detailed as members G. C.-M. convened at Fort Riley, Kas., by par. 2, S. O. 255, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 258, Dec. 7, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Capt. H. W. Lawton, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 269, Dec. 8, D. M.).

One month, to apply for extension of one month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. Wirt Davis, Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 272, Dec. 11, D. M.).

5th CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Wallace, Kas., on public business, on the completion of which he will return to his station (S. O. 269, Dec. 8, D. M.).

Relieved.—2d Lieuts. Fred. W. Foster and Lorenzo L. C. Brooks are relieved as members G. C.-M. convened at Fort Fetterman, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 72, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 116, Dec. 7, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 116, Dec. 7, D. P.).

Twenty days, to take effect when his services can be spared, 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Cherry, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 116, Dec. 11, D. P.).

6th CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache,

A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause one hundred recruits to be forwarded to the points hereinafter designated, for assignment to the 6th Cav.: 7 to Maricopa, Ariz. T., for Co. I; 93 to Fort Lowell, Ariz. T., for Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and M (S. O., Dec. 11, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Peter Rennie, Co. D, is relieved from duty as school-teacher at Fort Apache, A. T., and will rejoin his company (S. O., Dec. 13, W. D.).

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.; F. Fort Buford, D. T.

Detached Service.—Major Lewis Merrill will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, on public business, on completion of which he will return to his station, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 168, Dec. 11, D. D.).

2d Lieut. J. F. Bell will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, on public business, on completion of which he will return to his station, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 170, Dec. 13, D. D.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieuts. W. S. Edgerly and J. C. Gresham, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., Dec. 17 (S. O. 169, Dec. 13, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—Fourteen days, 2d Lieut. H. G. Squiers, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 220, Dec. 15, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, R. Q. M., two months (S. O., Dec. 14, W. D.).

Revoked.—So much of par. 3, S. O. 162, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, as directs Capt. H. J. Nowlan to proceed to Fort Sanders, W. T., as witness before a G. C.-M., is revoked (S. O. 168, Dec. 11, D. D.).

8th CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. H. L. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; M. San Felipe, Tex.; G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. C. H. Lester is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 4, S. O. 247, Dec. 3, D. T.).
Leave Extended.—The verbal order, extending the seven days leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. E. A. Ellis, by S. O. 201, Hdqrs. Fort Clark, Tex., ten days, is confirmed (S. O. 248, Dec. 4, D. T.).

9th CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; E. I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; B. H. Fort Bayard, N. M.; D. Fort Craig, N. M.; M. Fort Selden, N. M.; C. F. K. Fort Cummings, N. M.

* In the field, Southern New Mexico.
† In camp at Mesquite Indian Agency.
‡ In the field, Fort Craig, N. M.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. L. H. Rucker is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 4, S. O. 263, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 268, Dec. 7, D. M.).

Capt. Michael Cooney, 1st Lieut. Patrick Cusack, John Conline, 2d Lieut. M. W. Day, W. L. Finley, members, and 1st Lieut. George F. Cooke, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Stanton, N. M., Dec. 22 (S. O. 271, Dec. 10, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. R. T. Emmett, Fort Cummings, N. M., to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 271, Dec. 10, D. M.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. W. W. Tyler, further extended to Feb. 1, 1881, on account of disability (S. O., Dec. 13, W. D.).

Band.—The station of the 9th Cavalry Band is changed from Fort Stanton to Fort Marcy, N. M., where the Band is now serving (S. O. 145, Nov. 22, D. N. M.).

Recruits.—The telegraphic instructions, of Dec. 1, to C. O. Fort Stanton, N. M., to at once send an officer to Fort Craig to receive and conduct to Fort Stanton a detachment of fifteen recruits for Cos. A and G, 9th Cav., are confirmed (S. O. 149, Dec. 1, D. N. M.).

10th CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. G. I. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.
† In the field.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Nicholas Nolan, president; Capt. L. H. Carpenter, C. D. Vies, 1st Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom, 2d Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., Leighton Finley, members, and 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., Dec. 13 (S. O. 251, Dec. 9, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—Major Anson Mills, further extended to March 20, 1881 (S. O., Dec. 11, W. D.).

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin will report to the Supt. of the General Recruiting Service at New York City, for the purpose of conducting recruits to the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 217, Dec. 11, D. E.).

Capt. James M. Ingalls is assigned to command of the detachment of recruits ordered to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 249, Dec. 11, Hdqrs. G. R. S., David's Island, N. Y. H.).

1st Lieut. Henry W. Hutbell, Jr., is assigned to command of the detachment of recruits ordered to San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 15 (S. O. 249, Dec. 11, Hdqrs. G. R. S., David's Island, N. Y. H.).

2d Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin will report to Capt. Theodore Schwan, 11th Inf., to assist in conducting a detachment of recruits for 20th Inf. to Fort Brown, Tex. On completion of this duty, Lieut. Chamberlin will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 251, Dec. 14, Hdqrs. G. R. S., David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, Fort Trumbull, Conn. (S. O. 218, Dec. 13, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. John M. Brannan, comdg. Fort Trumbull, Conn., twenty-five days (S. O. 58, Dec. 13, M. D. A.).

Trial of Capt. White.—A G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Fort Warren, Mass., Dec. 20, 1880, for the trial of Capt. John C. White, 1st Art. The following is the detail for the Court: Lieut.-Col. H. F. Clarke, Sub. Dept., president; Lieut.-Col. Gustavus A. De Russy, 3d Art.; Major Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Art.; Major John Mendenhall, 1st Art.; Capt. Robert H. Hall, 10th Inf.; Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, 2d Art.; Capt. James M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf.; Capt. James R. Kelly, 3d Art.; Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Art., members, and Capt. George F. Barstow, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 220, Dec. 15, D. E.).

The date for the meeting of this court has been changed to Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

2nd ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnson, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. Corps Christi, Tex.; L. Jackson Bks, La.; E. G. Little Rock Bks, Ark.

* Send all mail through Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. John H. Calef, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 220, Dec. 15, D. E.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Flatteburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Emory Upton.—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—Major William M. Graham will proceed from Fort Canby to Olympia, W. T., and return, on public business (S. O. 212, Nov. 26, D. C.)

2d Lieut. Fred. S. Strong will report to the C. O. Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 183, Dec. 6, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Fourteen days, 1st Lieut. George G. Greenough, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 221, Dec. 16, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. G. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; H. Newport Bks, Ky.; D. E. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of twenty days, Col. Henry J. Hunt, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 149, Dec. 9, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort McKavett, Tex.; B. San Antonio, Tex.

Detached Service.—The station of Co. D will be at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., until changed to Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 247, Dec. 3, D. T.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. Fort "our d'Alene, Idaho; T. C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. F. Camp Spokane, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard, Idaho.

* P. O. address via Spokane Falls, Wash. T.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Maginnis, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis.

Address via Deer Lodge, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Frank P. Avery (S. O. 166, Dec. 9, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Frank P. Avery, one month (S. O. 121, Dec. 14, M. D. M.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. E. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; F. H. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Jas. H. Spencer and 2d Lieut. Harris L. Roberts are detailed as members G. C.-M. convened at Fort Fetterman, W. T., by par. 1. S. O. 72, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 116, Dec. 7, D. P.)

Relieved.—Major Isaac D. De Russy is relieved as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Fetterman, W. T., by par. 1. S. O. 72, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 116, Dec. 7, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. John Scott, R. Q. M., is authorized to apply for extension of ten days (S. O. 116, Dec. 7, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, ————Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Edmund Butler will proceed to Fort Yates, D. T., on public business, and will return to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 166, Dec. 9, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, ————Headquarters and B. C. E. K. White River Agency, Colo.; F. G. Fort Lyon, Colo.; D. H. Fort Garland, Colo.; I. Camp on Snake River, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—Col. W. B. Hazen will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Secretary of War (S. O. 270, Dec. 9, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. William W. Sanders, Fort Lyon, Colo., one month (S. O. 119, Dec. 8, M. D. M.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. B. E. Fort Snodgrass, D. T.; D. Cantonment Bad Lands, N. P. R. R. Little Missouri River, via Green River station; G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; A. San Diego Bks, Cal.; I. Fort Yuma, Cal.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. N. Andrews and 1st Lieut. P. H. Ray, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Halleck, Nev., Dec. 11 (S. O. 184, Dec. 7, M. D. P.)

To Join.—Capt. George M. Brayton was ordered, Dec. 6, to proceed to his station, San Diego Bks, Cal., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 14 (S. O. 183, Dec. 6, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb.; H. I. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; F. Fort Sidney, Neb.; A. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; E. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. Fort Hartshorn, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G. F. Robinson, Neb.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Anderson, president; 1st Lieut. W. E. Hoffman, Charles M. Rockefeller, 2d Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson, John Baxter, Jr., members, and Capt. Frederick Mears, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort McKinney, W. T., Dec. 22 (S. O. 117, Dec. 8, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Detached Service.—Major J. J. Coppingar, Act. Asst. Insp. Gen. Dept. of Missouri, will proceed at once to Arkansas City, Kas., on public business (S. O. 270, Dec. 9, D. M.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; C. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T.; A. Camp Porter, M. T. (P. O. address via Bismarck, Dak.)

Leave of Absence.—Thirty days, 2d Lieut. F. F. Kisslingbury, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 167, Dec. 10, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. B. Whipple Bks. A. T.; K. Fort Verde, A. T.; D. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; C. H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. E. F. Willcox, A. D. C., Inspector of target practice and ranges, will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., and such other points as the public service may require, under instructions from the Comdg. General Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 154, Nov. 30, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; A. B. C. D. E. new post on Rio de la Plata, via Animas City, Colo.

In the field, Fort Craig, N. M.

On temporary duty at Fort Lewis, Colo.

Leave of Absence.—Five months, on Surg. certificate, 1st

Lieut. Thomas S. Mumford, to take effect Dec. 17, 1880 (S. O. Dec. 11, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Wingate, N. M., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Thomas Marriott, Co. K, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 271, Dec. 10, D. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

Detached Service.—The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., from Vancouver Bks, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business, on Nov. 15 and 18, are confirmed (S. O. 210, Nov. 23, D. C.)

1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., will accompany the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia to Washington, D. C., and return, on public business (S. O. 210, Nov. 23, D. C.)

1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson will report to Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., to assist in conducting a detachment of recruits for 7th Inf. to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 251, Dec. 14, Hdqrs G. R. S., David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Revoked.—So much of par. 1. S. O. 250, from these Hdqrs, as relates to 1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, is revoked (S. O. 251, Dec. 14, Hdqrs G. R. S., David's Island, N. Y. H.)

G. C.-M.—Before a G. C.-M. which convened recently at Salt Lake City, and of which Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., was president, was tried 1st Lieut. Thos. B. Briggs, 14th Inf., for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," the specification alleging that when before a Retiring Board convened for examination, he gave the cause of his disability as originating from a fall from his horse while officer of the day, whereas, in fact, it was caused by being thrown from his horse when on a pleasure excursion and in an intoxicated condition. The Court found him not guilty and acquitted him, which action was approved by the Department Commander, Brig.-Gen. Crook (G. C.-M. O. 81, Dec. 6, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and B. C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. G. I. Fort Bliss, Tex.; D. Fort Wingate, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; H. Fort Craig, N. M.; K. Fort Seiden, N. M.

Temporary station at Old Fort Cummings, N. M.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. S. C. Plummer, now at Aleman, N. M., is appointed an A. A. Q. M. in the field. Major N. W. Osborne is relieved from duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., and will proceed from Fort Cummings (where he is now serving in the field) to Fort Union, N. M., and take station (S. O. 145, Nov. 22, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. W. Benet will conduct the 9th Cavalry recruits now at Fort Marcy, N. M., as follows: Those of Cos A and G, numbering fifteen, he will conduct to Fort Craig, N. M.; the one recruit of Co. D, he will conduct to Fort Craig, and turn him over to the C. O. to await arrival of the company there; those of Cos. B and H, numbering sixteen, he will conduct to Fort Bayard; those of Cos. C, F, K, and L, numbering twelve, he will conduct to Fort Cummings, and send those of Co. L by first opportunity to Fort Bliss, Tex., to join their company. En route to Fort Bayard, Lieut. Benet will conduct to Colorado, N. M., the recruits of Co. E, numbering five. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. Benet will return from Fort Bayard to Fort Craig and report by telegraph to Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico for further orders (S. O. 149, Dec. 1, D. N. M.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. W. Bean is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 4. S. O. 263, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 263, Dec. 7, D. M.)

Col. Geo. P. Buell, president; Capt. C. H. Conrad and 1st Lieut. D. H. Clark, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Stanton, N. M., Dec. 23 (S. O. 271, Dec. 10, D. M.)

Relieved.—Capt. C. H. Conrad is relieved as member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 4. S. O. 263, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 263, Dec. 7, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and H. San Antonio, Tex.; I. K. Fort Stockton, Tex.; A. C. F. Fort Concho, Tex.; B. D. E. G. Fort Davis, Tex.

To Join.—2d Lieut. S. W. Dunning will proceed to Fort Stockton, Tex., there to await the arrival of his company (S. O. 249, Dec. 6, D. T.)

2d Lieut. R. R. Steadman will proceed to join his company at Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 249, Dec. 6, D. T.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and D. H. A. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; B. Camp Porter, M. T. P. O. address via Bismarck, Dakota.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. L. M. O'Brien, president; 1st Lieut. T. Sharp, 2d Lieut. E. W. Howe, R. W. Dowdy, members, and 1st Lieut. A. Ogde, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., Dec. 17 (S. O. 169, Dec. 13, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. M. Burns, four months (S. O. Dec. 10, W. D.)

Capt. E. P. Pearson, two months (S. O. Dec. 14, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.

Detached Service.—The journey made by Capt. Birney B. Keeler, A. D. C., in accompanying the Comdr. Div. of Pacific from Washington, D. C., to Leavenworth, Kas., and from that post to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is approved (S. O. 182, Dec. 3, M. D. P.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. G. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. C. Fort Hays, Kas.; I. K. Fort Gibson, I. T.

* On detached service with Fort Garland, Colo.

On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; F. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. J. F. Huston is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Brown, Tex., by par. 3. S. O. 220, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 248, Dec. 4, D. T.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Paul Harwood is relieved as a member G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., conveyed by par. 1. S. O. 244, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 247, Dec. 3, D. T.)

2d Lieut. J. A. Ions is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Brown, Tex., by par. 3. S. O. 220, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 248, Dec. 4, D. T.)

In Arrest.—2d Lieut. G. L. Rousseau will report, in arrest, to the C. O. Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 251, Dec. 9, D. T.)

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Brown, Tex., via New Orleans, La., thence by sea, for assignment to the 20th Inf. (S. O. Dec. 9, W. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E. F. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho; T. H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, A. D. C., from Vancouver Bks, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on Oct. 30, and Nov. 15 and 23, are confirmed (S. O. 210, Nov. 23, D. C.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Col. Henry A. Morrow, president; Capt. Evan Miles, George M. Downey, William H. Boyle, James A. Haughey, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonstedt, Harry

L. Bailey, Francis J. Patten, members, and 2d Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Vancouver Bks, W. T., Nov. 23 (S. O. 209, Nov. 20, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and C. D. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; B. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher, being no longer required as a witness before the G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., will return to his proper station, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 251, Dec. 9, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and K. Fort Dodge, Kas.; G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. Ft. Wallace, Kas.; A. B. C. D. E. Cantonment on the Uncompagire; H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters, Fort Supply, I. T.; E. H. Fort Reno, I. T. The other companies are to be distributed between Forts Supply, Elliott, Sill, and Reno.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. W. Cloud, on the departure of his regiment, continue on duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 247, Dec. 3, D. T.)

1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis will continue in command of the detachment of Seminole Indian scouts, until further orders (S. O. 249, Dec. 6, D. T.)

Major R. F. O'Beirne will proceed, in advance of his command, to Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 250, Dec. 8, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B. F. G. I. Fort Randall, Dakota; C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota; A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.

Leave Extended.—Capt. F. A. Kendall, further extended six months on account of disability (S. O. Dec. 11, W. D.)

G. C.-M.—Before a G. C.-M. which convened at Fort Randall, D. T., Oct. 1, 1880, and of which Lieut.-Col. William P. Carlin, 17th Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. Andrew Geddes, 25th Inf., Charge I. "Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War." 2 Specifications. Charge II. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." 6 Specifications. The court finds the accused, Capt. Andrew Geddes, 25th Inf., as follows: Charge I.—Of the 1st Specification, "Not Guilty." of the 2d Specification, "Guilty." of the Charge, "Guilty." Charge II.—Of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Specifications, "Not Guilty." of the Charge, "Not Guilty." Sentence, "To be dismissed from the service of the United States."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 3, 1880.

"The sentence in the foregoing case of Captain Andrew Geddes, 25th U. S. Infantry, is hereby confirmed.

"R. B. HAYES."

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence in the foregoing case of Capt. Andrew Geddes, 25th Inf., will take effect Dec. 31, 1880, from which date he will cease to be an officer of the Army (G. C.-M. O. 64, Dec. 4, H. Q. A.)

Before a G. C.-M. which convened at Fort Randall, D. T., Sept. 17, 1880, and of which Capt. Charles Bentzon, 25th Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried: 1st Lieut. Wallace Tear, 25th Inf., Charge I. "Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War." 9 Specifications. Charge II. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." 1 Specification. Charge III. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War." 2 Specifications. The court finds the accused, 1st Lieut. Wallace Tear, 25th Inf., as follows: Charge I.—Of the 1st Specification, "Not Guilty." of the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Specifications, "Guilty." of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Specifications, "Not Guilty." of the Charge, "Guilty." Charge II.—Of the Specification and the Charge, "Guilty." Charge III.—Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty," except the words "several of the ladies," substituting therefor the words "a lady;" and of the excepted words "not guilty," and of the substituted words "guilty;" of the 2d Specification and the Charge, "Guilty." Sentence, "To be dismissed from the service."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 3, 1880.

"The sentence in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant Wallace Tear, 25th U. S. Infantry, is hereby confirmed; but, in view of the recommendation to clemency, signed by two-thirds of the members of the court, 'in consideration of the services and the previous good character of the accused, and of his having voluntarily pledged himself to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor,' it is mitigated 'To suspension from rank, with a forfeiture of one-half of his pay, for the period of one year.'

"R. B. HAYES."

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence, as mitigated, in the case of 1st Lieut. Wallace Tear, 25th Inf., will take effect Dec. 31, 1880 (G. C.-M. O. 65, Dec. 6, H. Q. A.)

Nomination for Appointment.—The President, on Dec. 13, sent to the Senate the nomination of 1st Lieutenant Samuel E. Tillman, Corps of Engineers, to be Professor, at West Point, of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology, vice Kendrick, retired.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., at Cheyenne Depot, W. T., on damaged subsistence stores (S. O. 116, Dec. 7, D. P.)

Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th Art., at Fort Canby, W. T., on certain ordnance and ordnance stores. Major William M. Graham, 4th Art., at Fort Canby, W. T., on certain ordnance and ordnance stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipment and quartermaster stores, signal equipments and signal stores; also hospital and medical property. Capt. Robert Pollock, 21st Inf., at Fort Townsend, W. T., on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipment, and ordnance and ordnance stores. Capt. George H. Burton, 21st Inf., at Fort Klamath, Ore., on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipment, quartermaster stores, and ordnance and ordnance stores (S. O. 211, Nov. 24, D. C.)

Major G. W. Schofield, 10th Cav., on seven cavalry horses, pertaining to Co. D, 10th Cav. (S. O. 250, Dec. 8, D. T.)

Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., at Cheyenne Depot, W. T., on damaged subsistence stores (S. O. 118, Dec. 11, D. P.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Vancouver Bks, W. T., Nov. 23. Detail: Nine officers of the 21st Inf.

At Fort McKinney, W. T., Dec. 22. Detail: Six officers of the 9th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Davis, Tex., Dec. 13. Detail: Seven officers of the 10th Cav.

At Fort Warren, Mass., Dec. 20, for the trial of Capt. John C. White, 1st Art. For detail for the Court see 1st Art.

At Fort Halleck, Nev., Dec. 11. Detail: Four officers of the 1st Cav., and two of the 8th Inf.

At Fort Stanton, N. M., Dec. 22. Detail: Five officers of the 9th Cav., and four of the 15th Inf.

At Fort Yates, D. T., Dec. 17. Detail: Five officers of the 17th Inf.; two of the 7th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

Military Prisoners.—The unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded to Private James Flynn, Co. D, 17th Inf., and

Private William Donnelly, Co. G, 5th Inf., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 111, Nov. 24, D. D.).

The Governor of the Leavenworth Military Prison will cause Military Prisoner John O'Sullivan to be sent to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. 270, Dec. 9, D. M.).

So much of the sentence awarded Private Mathew Cummings, Co. C, 21st Inf., as remains unexpired on Nov. 16, 1880, is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 33, Nov. 24, D. C.).

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of 2d Class Private John Mack, Ord. Dept., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 109, Dec. 11, D. E.).

An abatement of forty days, for good conduct, is granted in the case of Private Walter F. Garlinghouse, Co. E, 8th Cav.; he will be restored to duty on Dec. 7, 1880. (Post of San Diego, Tex.). The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private Peter Burns, Co. C, 1st Inf., is remitted (Fort Ringgold, Tex.). (G. C.-M. O. 60, Dec. 1, D. T.).

So much of the unexpired portion of the sentence as relates to confinement remaining unexecuted on Dec. 24, in the case of Private William F. Newhall, Bat. C, 2d Art., is remitted (S. O. 151, Dec. 13, D. S.).

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. R. S. LaMotte, 12th Inf.; Capt. E. B. Grimes, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A., and 1st Lieut. J. H. Hurst, 12th Inf., was ordered to meet at Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, on Dec. 3, for the purpose of reporting plans for protecting the public buildings, and property of all concerned, at Dept. Hdqrs. Whipple Depot, and the post of Whipple Bks. A. T. The plan will include the organization and drill of a fire brigade (S. O. 156, Dec. 2, D. A.).

Fort Cummings.—The military reservation at Fort Cummings, N. M., is enlarged to embrace an area of 36 square miles—six miles square—three miles North, East, South, and West from the flag-staff, instead of one mile as at present (G. O. 21, Nov. 26, D. M.).

Assignment of Recruits.—Detachments of recruits left David's Island, N. Y. H., Wednesday, Dec. 15, as follows: Forty for St. Paul, Minn., for assignment to 7th Infantry, with a few others for assignment to 3d, 5th, 11th, and 17th Infantry, in charge of Captain J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art., and 1st Lieutenant C. A. Johnson, 14th Infantry, with A. A. Surg. G. W. Kram as medical officer. Thirty for San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to 22d Infantry, with a few for 1st and 16th Infantry, in charge of 1st Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Jr., 1st Art., with A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott as medical officer. Eighty for Fort Brown, Tex., via New Orleans, for assignment to 20th Infantry, in charge of Captain Theodore Schwan, 11th Infantry, accompanied by 2d Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, 1st Artillery, and A. A. Surg. F. J. Evans.

Military Academy.—The resignations of Cadets L. J. Alston and G. M. Anderson, 4th Class, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 10, 1880 (S. O., Dec. 10, W. D.).

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following telegrams have been received, in regular course, at the War Department:

POPULAR RIVER, VIA BUFORD, D. T., Dec. 4, 1880.

To Asst. Adjt.-General, Department Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

"Gaul" sent message last night that they had held council and he wished to talk to me about surrender. Saw him this morning; he came alone and unarmed, and his manner was entirely different from last interview. He said he knew all the country and liked this better than any other; that here he could get buffalo, and there was plenty of wood; at Buford and Keogh there were neither; and were too many white men; that if allowed to remain here, he would surrender to me his arms and ponies, and go himself or send and bring in Sitting Bull with the rest to surrender, but neither of them would go to Buford, but (nor?) Keogh.

I replied that I could not receive his surrender, and told him he must go to one of the posts. He again said he would not, and asked me to tell you and the commanding officer at Buford what he had said, which I promised to do, and he now has 73 lodges, and I think all the hostiles will be here as soon as satisfied there will be no movement against them. I believe permission to remain here would insure their speedy surrender, and if not granted that they will remain without surrendering, hunt buffalo and get what they can from the Yanktonais this winter, and be prepared for anything but surrender in the spring. Nothing has been heard from Allison. Yours of the 29th received. READ, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
Saint Paul, Minn., Dec. 6, 1880.

Capt. Read, Camp Poplar River, via Buford:

The surrender of the Indians must not be received at your post, for reasons well understood here. By command

GEN. TERRY.
Breck, Asst. Adjt.-General.

Major Brotherton, in despatches from Fort Buford of Dec. 4, sends a report from Scout Allison, in which Sitting Bull is said to have promised to go to Buford in a short time.

Payne's raiding colonists still hang on the border of the Indian Territory, with the cavalry encamped on the southern side of the line, near Hunnewell, Kansas. Col. Coppinger and Lieut. Mason have given them good advice. The following official telegram presents the situation:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Dec. 12, 1880.

To Col. W. D. Whipple, Asst. Adjutant-Gen., Chicago, Ill.: The raiders are still encamped north of the Indian Territory line, and the troops abreast of them in the Indian Territory. Payne himself has been deposed. Major Randall, with two companies of cavalry, will join Mason to-day near Hunnewell, where the raiders are camped. One cavalry company occupies Oklahoma, and is scouting that section to pick up any small parties coming from the direction of Texas or Arkansas. There is no occasion for any apprehension.

JOHN FORB, Bvt. Maj.-Gen., commanding.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To Andrew Burgess, Owego, N. Y., for a magazine fire arm.

To F. W. Hood, Norwich, Conn., for a revolving fire arm.

We are in receipt from the publishers (Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia) of a copy of Mrs. Forrester's latest novel, "Rhona." It is one of her best. The style is exceedingly pleasing and the interest maintained throughout.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

A second edition of "Fag Ends from the Naval Academy" is issued for the holidays. It opens with a steel plate title page of exquisite design, containing a portrait of Farragut. The book contains over one-third new material, which comprises all that is good and new since the appearance of the first edition, and a dozen full page plates. It is bound in full Russia gilt.

The House Military Committee have referred the bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list to a sub-committee of Messrs. McCook, Bragg, and Sparks. The last two named are reported to be opposed to the bill.

SECRETARY THOMPSON has added Judge-Advocate-General Remy to the board of bureau affairs of the Department, who will meet twice a week to consult and decide in regard to the business of the Navy Department.

It is expected that the House Military Committee will report against the bill to appoint an Assistant Secretary of War.

The Valjeo Chronicle, of Dec. 8, says: "Paymaster George Cochran left Valjeo this morning for Philadelphia. During his service on the Navy-yard he made an excellent, efficient, agreeable, and popular officer, whose presence was a pleasure and whose absence is a social misfortune. He is accompanied by the hearty well wishes of all who knew him, and their heartiest wish is that he may soon return."

JUDGE-ADVOCATE GEN. REMY and Paymaster Harry Sullivan, U. S. N., served as ushers at the wedding of General Clarke, who married Miss Robinson in Washington on Wednesday. Among the guests were Gen. and Miss Lizzie Sherman, Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Bryson, Col. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Craigie, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Hoxie.

Bvt. Lieut.-Col. ANSON MILLS, Major 10th Cavalry, left Washington on Thursday night for a visit to New York with his family.

MAJOR RENO intends to introduce a bill at this session of Congress for his reinstatement in the Army.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has announced the appointment of Mr. Seales, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Williams of Wisconsin, as Visitors to the Military Academy.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD last Tuesday visited the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, to see his son, now on duty there, and received a salute in honor of his arrival. On Wednesday evening he left Washington for California, in order to arrange his affairs there and bring his family East. He passed Thursday in New York city.

The suit of Bernard Maurice against Rear-Admiral John L. Worden, to recover \$20,000 damages for an alleged libel, which has been on trial at Baltimore in the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge Morris and a jury for several days, and which was described in last week's JOURNAL, as well as in previous numbers, was concluded Dec. 13, the jury, under instructions from the court, finding for the defendant. Judge Morris said that the plaintiff had to prove that the defendant acted without probable cause, and his action was due to malice. Giving all weight to everything testified in behalf of the plaintiff, he had offered no evidence to sustain this burden of proof.

The following Army officers registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Dec. 16, 1880: Dec. 9—Lieut.-Col. Anson Mills, Major 10th Cavalry, at the Ebbitt; Col. Joseph Conrad, Captain 11th Infantry, at the Ebbitt; Lieut.-Col. Herman Schreiner, Captain U. S. A., retired, will reside for the present at No. 518 13th street, N. W. Dec. 10—2d Lieut. Wm. L. Pitcher, 8th Infantry, on leave of absence from Fort Halleck, Nevada, at the Ebbitt; Col. Chas. E. Blunt, Lieut.-Col. U. S. Engineers, at the Ebbitt for a day or two under orders of Light House Board. Dec. 11—1st Lieut. John McE. Hyde, 8th Inf., at the Ebbitt; 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, 21st Inf., at the Ebbitt; Asst. Surgeon Chas. L. Heilmann, U. S. A., at the Ebbitt; Major-Gen. J. C. Robinson, U. S. A., retired, quarters at the Arlington Hotel; 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d Artillery, on leave by authority of Regimental Commander, stopping at Ebbitt House; Captain Theodore J. Wint, 4th Cavalry, will remain at the Ebbitt for a few days, on leave of absence for six months; Gen. J. J. Reynolds, Col. U. S. A., retired, at the Ebbitt House; Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymaster U. S. A., at No. 1007 "G" street until Dec. 18. Dec. 13—2d Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, 10th Infantry, on leave of absence for one month from Dept. of the East, stopping at No. 1211 Rhode Island Avenue; Captain C. E. Clarke, U. S. A., retired, at No. 216 New Jersey Avenue, S. East; 2d Lieut. John Guest, Jr., 8th Cav., at Boltaville, Prince George's County, Md. Dec. 14—Col. James B. Sinclair, retired, at No. 1234 13th street, N. W.; Gen. R. S. Mackenzie is at No. 818 18th street; Major Wm. McK. Dunn, on leave of absence by authority of Dept. Commander. Dec. 15—Gen. George Crook in Washington by order of the President (Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., A. D. C., and 1st Lieut. J. G. Bourke, 3d Cav., A. D. C., accompanying Gen. Crook); Chaplain G. G. Mullins, 25th Inf., at the Ebbitt House, present by orders from War Dept.; 1st Lieut. F. L. Dodge, 23d Inf., at Ebbitt House; 1st Lieut. Robt. M. Rogers, 2d Art., lodgings at Welcker's.

The following officers were reported in New York city during the past week: Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Col. W. M. Wherry, A. D. C.; Col. George W. Wallace, U. S. A., retired; Capt. F. E. Taylor, 1st U. S. Artillery; Capt. A. S. Kimball, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A.; Capt. Henry Wilson, U. S. N.

SECRETARY OF War Ramsey was in New York Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

The death of Baron Viala Charon, General of Division in the French army, and ex-Governor General of Algeria, is

reported. He entered the army in 1813, and saw much active service.

LIEUT. E. H. C. LEUTZKE, U. S. N., lately commanding the coast survey steamer *McArthur*, is at present at Bay Ridge, Long Island.

THE engagement, says the *Cheyenne Leader*, of Miss Grace V. Ross to 2d Lieut. F. Halverson French, 3d Cavalry, is announced.

At the 8th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, held at New Orleans last week, already noted in the JOURNAL, the President of the association, Surg. John S. Billings, U. S. Army, delivered an address on the character of the work of public health authorities, describing and illustrating the obstacles they met, the encouragements and advantages offered to them, and the high value of their services to the community. The other papers and addresses by medical officers of the Army and Navy were mentioned in last week's JOURNAL.

An "Abridgement of the Nautical Almanac for 1881," published by Riggs and Brother, Philadelphia, contains amongst other interesting articles, one on "Maritime Meteorology," by Thompson B. Maury, Philadelphia, including "Hints for Handling Ships in or near Cyclones."

The largest amount ever paid by the United States Government to any one pensioner was that paid this morning, says a Syracuse, N. Y., despatch of Dec. 10, by Pension Agent Poole to James Hoffman, of Buffalo. His pension, including arrearages, amounted to \$6,925.50. Hoffman has become totally blind from disease contracted while in the country's service. Had Hoffman deferred the execution of his voucher so as to include the December payment the amount would have been \$7,141.30.

BOGUS CHARLEY, the accomplice of Capt. Jack in the Modoc war and the killing of Gen. Canby, died at La Grande, Ore., recently of consumption.

THE renewed discussion of the case of the Ponca Indians has induced the President to decide to send a commission to that tribe to ascertain what ought to be done in their behalf. This commission will consist of five persons, three of whom are suggested by the committee formed in Boston to organize measures for the relief of the Poncas, viz.: Brig.-General George Crook, Bishop Clarkson of Nebraska, and Walter Allen of Boston.

PASSED ASST. PAYMASTER JOHN CLYDE SULLIVAN, U. S. Navy, was married in this city on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th inst., to Miss Charlotte Louise, daughter of Joseph H. Tooker. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 164 East 110th street, in the presence of relatives only (save the groomsmen, Dr. T. H. Bailey), the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman of the Central M. E. Church officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Minnie Tooker, a sister to the bride. A wedding dinner was given in the evening in a private parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan left for the South on Friday.—N. Y. Sun, Dec. 12.

COL. R. B. ARRES, 2d Artillery, and Lieut.-Col. A. J. Perry, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, made a critical inspection at Washington Arsenal, Saturday, Dec. 11, with a view to ascertain the additions needed to accommodate the Headquarters Light Battery, and other foot batteries soon to be ordered there.

1ST LIEUT. AND Bvt. CAPT. H. W. HOWGATE, 20th U. S. Infantry, who has tendered his resignation, was ordered to settle his accounts as disbursing officer of the Signal Department, after which his resignation was accepted.

THE Trenton (N. J.) Gazette makes the following announcement: "General McClellan's term as Governor expiring early in January, he has decided to remove to New York for the winter and has rented a house in Gramercy Park. His only daughter, Miss May McClellan, will make her first appearance in society this season. Cards are already out from Mrs. McClellan and the General for Thursday evenings in January."

EDWARD KENTON TAYLOR, a member of the third class of cadet engineers in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., died on Friday night, Dec. 10, after a lingering illness, of an affection of the lungs. Cadet Taylor entered the Academy from Massachusetts Oct. 1, 1878. He was in his twenty-first year. His father was with him several weeks, and the next day, Saturday, took the body of his son to his home.

GEN. GRANT attended a tea party and concert of the Sixty-first street M. E. Church, New York, on the evening of Dec. 10, and afterwards, on the same evening, the Fair of the Madison Avenue Church. He was greeted with cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs at the latter place. The following day, Saturday, Dec. 11, he visited Paterson, N. J., and was the guest of a prominent manufacturer there, and made a brief address at the dinner given in his honor.

An officer on the Pacific coast writes to the JOURNAL: "We are all looking for many changes in Army circles if the retirement process is put in progress. Gen. McDowell is back and seems cheerful. Gen. Upton is expected soon, and the National Guard are laying plans to secure him as an umpire in competitive drills, etc. The rain has set in, and drills of course are few. Our winters are as wet as yours are cold. It is a question continually mooted here, will Gen. Hancock come to California?"

MR. BUTTERWORTH is engineering a bill of interest to 12,000 soldiers who left the Army after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and are marked on the rolls as deserters. He proposes to have the charge of desertion stricken out and the right of pensions and back pay restored to all such as left the Army without leave after the great review in Washington, June, 1865.

A WRITER in the Pittsburgh Leader, of Dec. 12, claims that the late Gen. Alexander Hays was the true hero of

Gettysburg, in the sense that to him was due the largest share of the spoils. He argues that of 32 Confederate battle flags there captured, 21 were taken by Gen. Hays's division. There is documentary evidence regarding 15 of these flags, and 6 more are supposed to have been retained by individual captors. The writer shows that a large majority of Gen. Hays's orderlies were killed, and that all his colonels were put hors de combat. There is little question as to the value of the services rendered by Gen. Hays on that occasion, though the phrase "hero of Gettysburg" is not one to be appropriated exclusively for him by his friends.

A TRIBE of Sioux Indians have just arrived in Washington from Dacotah Territory, their business being to cede land to the Chicago and North Western Railroad. They are accompanied by their interpreter, Wm. Fielder, and their agent, Leonard Love. They are a fine body of warriors, and they are all chieftains. Their names are Little No Heart, Rattling Rib, White Swan, Blue Coat and Four Bear. Capt. Dougherty, U. S. A., will arrive shortly with another lot of Sioux.

THE Washington Star says: "Should Gen. Hazen be confirmed as Chief Signal Officer, as he doubtless will be, Mrs. Hazen will be a great acquisition to our quota of handsome and intellectual ladies. She is a ready talker and very witty." Gen. LOUIS PALMA DI CERNOLA, formerly an officer of our Volunteer service, has had conferred on him by the King of Italy the royal order and rank of Commander of the Crown of Italy.

THE Pioneer Press of Dec. 12, says: "Capt. C. E. Bennett, of the 17th Infantry, arrived from Sisseton last evening, and reported everything quiet at that frontier station, which will soon be enclosed by railway lines."

We have received a copy of the annual Register of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, for the 31st Academic year. It contains an historical sketch of the Academy; a list of the Board of Visitors; the Academic calendar; a list of officers of the Naval Academy; the composition of the Academic Board; a list of cadet officers; a list of cadets with relative standing in classes; a numerical summary; a list of resignations and dismissals; an account of the annual rifle match; the practice cruise of 1880; a table of co-efficients; the merit rolls of 1879-80; the requisites for admission to Academy; the course of instruction; the programme of recitations; the examination papers of 1879-80; and an index to examination papers. The Register will be found to be an interesting, comprehensive and valuable document.

A FORT SULLY letter of Dec. 6 says that the mercury had been below zero there for over a week, and 34 below at Fort Bennett. The success of the Thanksgiving hop at Fort Sully, attended by most of the officers and ladies of Sully and Bennett, will probably be repeated by that of others on Christmas and New Year's.

COLBURN'S United Service Magazine, for December, contains the following articles: Correspondence between Capt. Bedford Pim, R. N., and Sir E. J. Reed, late Chief Constructor, R. N., in regard to the condition of the British Navy; the conclusion of "Duties of Regimental Quartermasters Particularized;" Chapter II. of the Biography of Field Marshal the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway; the Naval War of 1812 with the U. S.; An ex-Zouave's Recollections of the War of 1870-71; a humorous Service sketch entitled "A Terrible Ass;" French Field Artillery; The Battle at Mairwand; The Duke of Cambridge at the Mansion House Dinner. There are, also, the usual editorial notes, critical notices and obituaries.

LIEUT. S. W. SEYBURN, 10th U. S. Infantry, whose station is Fort Wayne, Mich., was married at Wessonside, Detroit, Dec. 7, to Miss Edith Wesson, daughter of the Hon. William B. Wesson. We learn that owing to the recent death of Lt. Seyburn's mother, the wedding was a quiet one, only the members of the families of bride and groom being present.

GEN. CROOK, accompanied by his two aids, Capt. Roberts and Bourke, arrived in Washington December 14, under orders from the President. The Ponca Indian question is understood to be the principal business that brings the General to Washington. The severe tramp to the Ute country, which those who accompanied him considered such an arduous undertaking, seems to have been a pleasure trip to Gen. C. His love of hunting and fishing was gratified to the utmost, and though at one time the Bear appeared to have the advantage the General triumphed in the end and came out as he generally does victorious. The report a year ago that his vigorous health and hardy physique was going to be broken up, from this present appearance seem to have been without foundation.

GEN. MARCY, ordered on an inspection tour to Fort Wingate, N. M., before leaving Washington, addressed a communication to the Secretary of War suggesting that, in compliance with War Dept. Circular No. 11, Lieut.-Col. R. Jones, Asst. I. G., should take charge of the bureau of the Inspector-General during his absence of about two weeks, in accordance with paragraph 1132, Revised Statutes, which suggestion was approved by the Secretary.

CHAPLAIN G. G. MULLINS, of the 25th Infantry, assistant in charge of education in the Army, stationed at St. Louis, Mo., arrived in Washington on the 15th of December under orders from the War Department to consult with General McCook in regard to matters connected with the education branch. The chaplain is hopeful of good results not only with reference to the education of soldiers' children but to the several schools already established and those contemplated for the education and improvement of Indian children. He, however, greatly deprecates the want of means for the procuring of suitable books, papers, and other necessary appliances for school purposes at the various posts.

An unpleasant feature of the meeting of the National Health

Association at New Orleans was a personal rencontre in the street between Surgeon Geo. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, and a Doctor Burns, of that city. It was understood that the affair being amicably settled it should not be made the subject of public news, but some persons have telegraphed it to different parts of the country, and it has appeared in the St. Louis and New York and other papers. According to these accounts Doctor Burns read a paper before the Association based upon a local case of fever, which Doctor Sternberg in the line of his duty had reported upon, and "criticized Doctor Sternberg's diagnosis without mercy." On a subsequent day he approached Doctor Sternberg, who was conversing with another gentleman, and spoke to him; but Doctor Sternberg declined to acknowledge his salutation or acquaintance; Doctor Burns persisted "and said, 'I spoke to you, sir.' Doctor Sternberg said, 'I know you did, but I am not certain that I shall speak to you.' 'Then,' said Doctor Burns, 'you are a — little cad.' At this Doctor Sternberg struck Doctor Burns," who, in the struggle, fell to the pavement. As a result "friends of Doctor Burns waited upon Doctor Sternberg, and were referred to the latter's representatives, two prominent physicians. After a long consultation an adjustment was finally reached which, the parties declare, is satisfactory on all hands and highly creditable to both gentlemen. None of the details have been made public, and no reference to the affair is to be made in any of the morning papers here."

FOLLOWING is a copy of a letter signed by the clerks and employees of the Navy Department, to the Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1880.

The clerks and employees of the Navy Department having heard with feelings of deep regret, of your resignation, and being mindful of your invariably kind, courteous, and considerate treatment of all since you became Secretary of the Navy, are desirous, at some time convenient to you, to call upon you at your office and take leave of you.

An old rumor is revived in the assertion of a St. Louis correspondent that Miss Ella Sturgis, daughter of Gen. Sturgis 7th Cavalry, is going on the stage this winter.

GENERAL and Mrs. McClellan held a reception at their Gramercy Park house on the evening of Dec. 11, from 4 to 7 p. m., officers and ex-officers of the two Services being among the guests. Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Livingston, Gen. and Mrs. F. J. Porter, and Generals Gilmore and Sickles are mentioned among them.

COL. TOUBETLOTTE, of Gen. Sherman's staff, at the date of his last letter, Nov. 18, was disporting himself on the banks of the Nile, or rather in mid-stream, for the letter was dated on a Nile steamer, nearing the second cataract. Col. T. sends home a very interesting account of Egypt as seen from among the lotuses.

The albums at the office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, now contain the portraits of four hundred General officers and brigade commanders who served during the Rebellion. These have been received in answer to a circular sent out in February last, and they continue to come. One circular brought a response from a former officer of Volunteers, now in Louisiana, who declined to furnish his portrait, as he did not wish to perpetuate the recollections of the fratricidal strife. He sent a sample of his spelling and writing, however, which atoned for the absence of his face from the collection.

A DESPATCH from Mentor to the Cincinnati Gazette says: "The story started by a New York paper to the effect that Gen. Garfield is a man of extravagant habits, and that a mortgage on his property in Washington was about to be foreclosed, is without any foundation in fact. Maj. Swaim, the General's private secretary and most intimate friend, is the only person who holds a mortgage on Gen. Garfield's home in Washington, and he has hosts of other friends who would be only too glad to loan him any amount of money he might want. Gen. Garfield is not a man of wealth, but he is the very soul of honor in business affairs, and if he had occasion to borrow money he would only need to mention it to one of his friends."

E. D. WHEELER, who entered the Army June 13, 1864, was wholly retired July 6, 1878, petitions Congress to be placed upon the retired list from July 6, 1879. He states that he was not mentally fit to conduct his case before the retiring board at the time, and did not recover himself until the fall of 1879, though the board were not aware of this fact. He ascribes his mental aberration to disease contracted in the Service. He objects to the testimony taken by the board, and urges his present condition of ill-health and incapacity from rheumatism as additional reasons for granting his petition. He asks pay from July 6, 1879, as his just due, and "to pay his debts and procure him at once such medical treatment as his case demands."

THE Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress a letter to the Chairman of the House Military Committee from Capt. J. M. 2d Cavalry, in which he says, with reference to Capt. J. S. Payne's bill for promotion:

I respectfully request that the attention of your honorable committee be invited to the fact that Capt. Payne entered the Service as a cadet July 1, 1862; that he was out of the Service from Sept. 12, 1868, until Feb. 22, 1873; that after having performed no specially meritorious services his commission as 1st lieutenant was, by special legislation, dated back to May 23, 1867, one year and four months before he resigned as 2d lieutenant. Then an act of Congress gave him his captaincy, nearly six years before it was due him, to the disadvantage of officers who were probably not his inferiors in soldierly qualities. It is now again proposed to promote him again over seventy-four captains of cavalry, all of whom bear good records—most of whom, to say the least, have done as good service as Capt. Payne. Some of the officers engaged in the White River affair seem to think that it is the one creditable affair in which the U. S. Army has ever been engaged. I respectfully sub-

mit that the position is widely open to dispute. Granted that the conduct of these officers was all that could be wished, it cannot be favorably compared with the services of many officers whom it is now proposed to overlook, who from longer service and more opportunities have performed much more important services to the country. I respectfully submit that such legislation, instead of stimulating officers to good deeds, will have a contrary effect by fostering the idea that promotion depends on strong friends and unlimited check.

On this Col. Davidson endorses the following: "Capt. Mix's views seem to me well founded, and the appointment of Capt. Payne to a majority over all the heads of a large number of captains whose services, in my judgment, are superior to his, would work discontent in the Army, and lead many others to seek reward for performances of soldierly duty other than the self-approval of a good soldier." And Gen. Terry comments as follows: "In my judgment the promotion of Capt. Payne to a majority of any sort would be a gross injustice to a vast number of men who have served much longer, and have rendered infinitely more important services than he has."

THE officers of the sloop-of-war *Powhatan*, now in Newport Harbor, dined with the regimental mess of the 1st U. S. Artillery, at Fort Adams, on the night of Dec. 13. Twenty-two officers sat down at table. The regimental band was in attendance, and played appropriate airs. The affair was very enjoyable.

We learn from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Navy Mutual Aid Association that the Association numbered on Dec. 11, 377 members, paying \$1,912.59. Since the proposed amendments were sent out there have been 27 admissions, and there are now 12 applications awaiting consideration.

A PAPER entitled "Deflecting Armor," by P. A. Engineer N. B. Clark, was read, in the absence of the author, by Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, at the regular monthly meeting of the Naval Institute at Annapolis, Dec. 10. In this paper the author discussed the weakness of a flat armored deck as compared with his own convex deflecting shield, and showed how in the *Italia* such a deck might serve to deflect a shot entering below it, through the opposite side below the water line. As the flat shield is placed in the *Italia*, a roll of a few degrees would permit a shot to enter below it on the exposed side, while with the author's proposed shield, carried as it is to some five feet below the water line, no roll would elevate it sufficiently high to allow of a shot entering below. All shot entering above are deflected upwards, and pass harmlessly through the thin steel sides. The remainder of the paper elucidated more fully the proposed system of armor recently published. At the close of the paper the thanks of the meeting were tendered Mr. Clark for the opportunity afforded the members of the Institute of discussing his exceedingly ingenious theory.

THE muster and installation of the officers of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., will take place Saturday, Dec. 18, at 8 p. m., at Earle's Hotel, New York city.

LIEUT. J. DE CHARON, of the Russian navy, was in New York this week.

MISS LIEBIE WALLACE, daughter of Col. George W. Wallace, U. S. A., and niece of the late Commodore Salter, U. S. N., was married Tuesday, Dec. 14, at St. Thomas Church, New York city, to Mr. Livingston Jacques.

MAJOR WM. MCKEE DUNN, Jr., of Gen. Pope's staff, was in Washington this week, en route to Fort Leavenworth from Maine, where he has been with Mrs. Dunn, who remains with her father, ex-Governor Morrill.

THE Vancouver Independent of Dec. 2, says: Col. Jas. W. Forsyth, 1st Cav., has been assigned to duty as inspector of cavalry of the Division of the Missouri... Lieut. C. F. Powell, U. S. Engineer Corps, engaged at the Cascade Locks, went to San Francisco on the last steamer... Capt. John M. Dickson, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A., is filling the duties of the Medical Director's Office until the arrival of Surg. Bailey's successor... Master Harry Humphrey, son of Hon. C. B. Humphrey, of Boise City, has received an appointment as cadet of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point... Born to the wife of Capt. Thos. McGregor, 1st Cav., at Walla Walla, Nov. 22, twin girls. In Et. Louis, Mo., to the wife of Lieut. P. S. Bomus, 1st Cav., a daughter... Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf., arrived in Washington Nov. 10, where he will remain during the winter, with his father, Gen. Thomas Duncan, U. S. A., retired... Gens. O. D. Greene and C. G. Sawtelle celebrated Thanksgiving morning by exercising their shot guns, the result being 50 ducks, 13 geese, and some stray pieces... Lieut. A. R. Egbert, 2d Inf., arrived at the post on Monday, in charge of a detachment of 90 recruits for his regiment. The recruits will remain at the barracks a few days for equipment, when they will be distributed to their stations... Surg. E. I. Bailey, late Medical Director of the Department of the Columbia, departed for the East on Monday. On Saturday evening, at parting with his masonic friends in Portland, he was tendered a reception at the St. George Hotel, where many people joined in expressions of esteem, and kind wishes for the future of their guest, Surg. Bailey... A very pleasant entertainment was given at the new hall in the school building of the garrison on Friday evening last. Lieut. F. J. Patten and others have become possessed of a stereopticon costing them several hundred dollars, which they have provided as one of the regular winter amusements for the families at the garrison and their invited guests. On the occasion referred to a few of the towns people and the families of the officers were present, and for an hour were very highly edified by exhibitions of statuary, street scenes, and comic sketches... A sad accident happened in the family of 1st Lieut. John Kinzie, 2d Inf., at Spokane Falls, on Nov. 17. Mrs. Kinzie was absent from home, leaving the house in charge of a girl named

Bessie Quinn, aged 11 years, who was on a bed at the time holding the baby. Lieut. Kinzie's boy, 5 years old, was playing with a Sharps' rifle, and managed to get hold of a cartridge though none was known to be in the house. In exhibiting the working of the gun to Bessie it was fired while pointed towards her, and the ball went in at the left shoulder front, coming out at the back of the right shoulder, causing instant death. The baby was powder-burned, but otherwise uninjured. The boy realized at once what he had done, and was frantic with grief when some neighbors arrived at the house. It is a very sad occurrence.

CAPT. CHAS. PARKER, 9th Cav.; Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf.; Paymaster J. R. Wasson, U. S. A.; Capt. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.; Lieut. Chas. G. Gordon, 6th Cav.; Major D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., were in Chicago this week.

MRS. LIEUT.-GEN. SHERIDAN gave a reception last week to General and Mrs. M. P. Small, who were about to leave Chicago, changing station. Invitations were extended mostly to Army people of the city. It was a very enjoyable affair, indeed, the only drawback being thought that the principal guests of the evening were to take their leave of a circle of friends by whom they are so highly estimated.

THE Bismarck Tribune of December 10 has the following: Col. Elmer Otis, Fort Lincoln, was in the city Wednesday. Col. Merrill returned with Gen. Tompkins and left for Fort Yates Wednesday. Quartermaster-General Tompkins returned from Glendive (Camp Porter) and left for the east Tuesday morning.

List of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Dec. 16, 1880 (additional to those reported elsewhere): Army.—1st Lieut. S. C. Vedder, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jas. A. Leyden, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf.; Maj. D. S. Gordon, 2d Cav.; Capt. T. Forbes, 5th Inf. Nacy.—Commander H. B. Robeson, Lieut. E. C. H. Leutze, Master Rogers H. Galt, Past Asst. Engineer John Pemberton, Masters J. C. Burnett and B. C. Dent, Commanders J. B. Febiger and J. R. Bartlett, Lieut. L. L. Tanner and A. Dunlap.

THE Court-martial sentences dismissing Lieut. C. C. Todd, Surg. S. D. Kennedy, and Asst. Surg. A. G. Cabell is remitted in consideration of their long period suspension from duty.

GEN. SHERMAN has written to Mr. Scott, of New York, the following letter:

DEAR SCOTT: Lest you and my personal friends may be disturbed by the stories again put in circulation in consequence of the recommendation in the President's Message to make General U. S. Grant Captain-General I will explain my case to you. When General Grant was nominated for President in the first instance, in 1868, he volunteered to me the opinion that when his term was out he would not desire to regain command of the Army, as it would be unjust to me. I have never heard him since say a word to indicate a change in that opinion, and I do not believe he or his friends suggested to the President the idea of the captain-generalcy, or of regaining a place on the Army retired list. There is no reason why Presidents may not be retired the same as the members of the Supreme Court, General Hancock, when a candidate for President, in June last, used this language in a private letter to me: "To surrender the position of Senior Major General is not a light thing to do. I could not even retire in such contingency with the benefits ordinarily attached to such action, for the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy could not be on the retired list of any Service." As to my retiring, you know that I will not be sixty-two years old until 1882, and the rumor of my intending voluntarily to retire grew out of an expressed desire to manage so as to bring Lieutenant General Sheridan to Washington, and thus leave the three military divisions for the three major generals now on the army register. But as the President has just indicated a new fourth division for Maj. Gen. Schofield that pressure has passed, and I am in no measure committed as to my future action. The service is embarrassed already with too much rank for our small Army, and I don't know what a captain-general will find to do. There never was such an officer in the United States, and it will need legislation to create and define such an office. I will take my own time and course of action when the emergency comes. As always, your friend, W. T. SHERMAN.

The White River Region.—A Rawlins despatch of Dec. 1 to the Cheyenne Leader says: "The first of the Army wagon trains ordered here from Alamosa and Fort Garland, Colo., via Denver, over 500 miles, arrived over the Union Pacific today. At the Government depot at this point there are seven hundred thousand pounds of stores for the Cantonment at White River, including lumber for the erection of officers' quarters. Owing to bad management the shipment of this lumber by rail to here was delayed for over a month, the citizen freight trains finally demanding a demurrage of \$2 per day, and disbanding on account of the lack of grazing and water at this point. The Government has now severed the large freight contract to White River and ordered its own freight trains from Gen. Mackenzie's camp at Garland. Rauchmen arriving from the South state that great difficulty will be experienced in getting supplies to the troops at White River, as there is now over two feet of snow on the Continent, and other divides en route, and none of the wagons of the train are provided with runners. High gales and intense cold still continue—during the last week the thermometer having again fallen to 30 or 40 degrees below zero."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Stationed on the coast of Peru. At Arica when last heard from.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. The *Alta California* of Dec. 3 says: The *Alaska* arrived yesterday from Honolulu, after a passage of nineteen days. Following are the memoranda: Had no trades and no westerly winds until within 200 miles of the coast; reached latitude 44 deg. N.; for the last three days experienced moderate gales from the north and southwest. The *Alaska* left this port in August, 1879; was on the coast of Peru and Chili until July 23, when she sailed for Pago Pago, Samoa, at which place a coal depot for the Navy was established. Twenty-two hundred and thirty tons of coal were landed from the American ship *Queenstown*; sailed from Pago Pago Sept. 7, and arrived at Honolulu Sept. 25, from which place she sailed Nov. 13. The *Alaska* has been in commission thirty-two months, and during that time she sailed 49,870 miles. Following is the list of officers: Captain, George Brown; Lieut.-Commanders, C. H. Pendleton and J. E. Craig; Lieutenants, H. N. Manney and J. G. Eaton; Master, W. E. Sewell; Chief Engineer, J. W. Thompson; Surgeon, Thomas Hiland; Paymaster, C. F. Guild; 1st Lieut. M. J. Frank Scott; Passed Asst. Engineers, A. W. Morley and H. L. Slosson; Asst. Surgeon, S. F. Griffith; Ensigns, Ridley Hunt and F. B. Vinton; Cadet Midshipmen, J. B. Blish, D. P. Menefee, J. A. Mudd, and L. O. Garrett; Cadet Engineers, E. O'G. Acker and J. W. Amman; Pay Clerk, J. Harder; Boatswain, J. Keating; Gunner, W. E. Webber; Carpenter, G. Northrup; Sailmaker, J. C. Chevalier.

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Chefoo, Oct. 4.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at Key West, Dec. 8, and sailed for Vera Cruz, Dec. 9.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. Ordered to proceed to Shanghai with the *Alert* as convoy.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Staaton. Arrived at League Island, Nov. 29.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGreggor. Washington.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. Left the Norfolk yard, Dec. 15, for the magazine to take in powder preparatory to going to the Mediterranean.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska, Nov. 15.

The Indians have given no trouble. The prospectors reported in Comdr. Beardslee's despatch of June 7 had all returned, and report the Indians everywhere quiet and of a friendly disposition. They penetrated the country to a distance of 250 miles from the Chilet river, and report a fine open country with good climate. They found no gold in paying quantities. The weather since Oct. 26 had been exceedingly wet and disagreeable. The *Jamestown* had been prepared for the winter. Health of officers and men excellent.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Left Hampton Roads for the West Indies.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. At Arica, Oct. 11.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. At Montevideo, Oct. 4. All well.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Erie, Pa. Laid up for the winter.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Arrived at New York, Nov. 17.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Shanghai.

NIPISO, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. At Constantinople, Nov. 26.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. Left Kobe, Oct. 5, arriving at Shanghai on the 7th, and was to leave Shanghai on Oct. 19. Will winter at Tientsin.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. San Francisco. Is waiting a draft of men from New York. Due about Dec. 20.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. At Washington.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Arrived at Newport, R. I., Dec. 2.

QUINCEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Smyrna, Nov. 26.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Left Yokohama, Nov. 7, for a cruise to the South.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training ship. Baltimore.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Lewis. Left Rio, Oct. 9, and arrived at St. Catherine on the 14th.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Yokohama, Oct. 20.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 3 howitzers (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 9.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.) Capt. D. B. Harmony. This vessel, with the *Kearsarge* in company, left Hampton Roads for the West Indies. Will reach New Orleans about the middle of February.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. After taking in stores and making some necessary repairs, will proceed from San Francisco to the Atlantic coast, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Walter W. Queen. At Naples, Nov. 26, and to sail next day for Hyères, France, to exercise at target practice.

We briefly noticed, last week, No. 14 of the *Trenton Herald*, published aboard the flagship, under date of Naples, Nov. 18. Here are some other points from the same number:

The present visit of the *Trenton* to Naples is extremely fortunate, as we are enabled to enjoy the by no means common spectacle, an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. A broad stream of incandescent lava extends down the northwestern side of the cone as far as Atrio del Cavallo, and the great central crater is constantly vomiting forth immense volleys of stone and scoria. At night the light is exceedingly grand, and

presents an admirable picture from the deck of our ship, which is in an excellent position for obtaining an unbroken view. At present the eruption is not dangerous to visitors, who daily ascend. The opera season has begun in Naples at the Bellini Theatre where the charming prima donna Miss Blanche Davenport (stage name, Bianca Lablache), is drawing crowded houses for the third season. Her chief personation is Violetta in Verdi's *Traviata*, and the Neapolitans never tire of listening to her. The *Trenton* is well represented every night by our officers and crew. Miss Davenport belongs to Philadelphia. Divine service was held on board the *Trenton* at 11 A. M. last Sunday, by an Episcopal minister from the city. Alfred Hall, of the *Trenton*'s last cruise, and late of the *Galena*, has been rated schoolmaster on the *Minnesota*. General liberty (48 hours) and one month's pay was given the port watch on Tuesday. They will return at noon to-day, when the starboard watch will go. A correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing from the *Trenton* on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, says: "Yesterday all hands were called to muster, and the President's Thanksgiving proclamation read by Lieut.-Com. C. V. Gridley, who added that all unnecessary work would be avoided on the morrow."

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. At New York. It is expected that the piston rod for this vessel will be ready by Dec. 23, and that she will drop down to Ellis Island, N. Y. H., Dec. 24, to take in powder. She will probably sail before Jan. 1 for Barbadoes, and is expected to return in April or May.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. At Panama.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. At Genoa, Nov. 26, where she would remain for a week, then continue her cruise to the southward.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Merrill Miller. At Norfolk. Will make this week another trial of speed. The same Board of Engineers, who were on board at a previous trial, will be present.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM*, torpedo boat (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jouett. Store ship, Port Royal.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Chinsboto.

PASSAIC*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manhattan*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoades; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE health of the European Squadron is good. LIEUT.-COMDR. JAMES MARTHON, commanding the *Catskill*, at Brandon, Va., reports to the Navy Department that a fire broke out on the steamer *Chipocaz* at 8 p. m. on Dec. 12, lying at Brandon wharf. He took twelve men from the *Ajax* with buckets, who, arriving quickly, commenced using them with such good effect that the fire was soon extinguished.

GENERAL orders were issued by the Secretary of the Navy Dec. 6, stating that the provisions of General Order No. 251, dated June 30, 1880, abolishing the rate of machinist in the Navy, and of General Order No. 255, dated Dec. 2, 1880, explanatory thereof, shall not apply to machinists employed on board vessels of the Coast Survey and Fish Commission, and men will be enlisted in that rating as heretofore for such special service. The order referred to is modified to read as follows: "The following rates as substitutes for machinists and coppermiths are hereby established in the Navy as a part of the complement of the engineer force on all steam vessels of war when commissioned for sea service, or when employed as cruising training ships, viz., finisher, boiler-maker, and blacksmith, at a uniform pay of \$50 per month and the usual ration. Applicants for the above rates who are physically qualified shall be examined by an experienced engineer officer as to skill in their respective trades (when practicable this officer shall be a chief engineer), and upon his recommendation they shall be enlisted. The men filling these rates are not to be detailed for duty outside of the engine department except in case of great emergency."

CADET ENGINEER EDWARD K. TAYLOR, of Charlestown, Mass., died at the Academy, Annapolis, on Dec. 10, of double pneumonia. He had been under treatment since Oct. 30 for typhoid malarial fever, which terminated in the disease which caused his death.

THE steamer *Fish Hawk*, belonging to the United States Fish Commission, under command of Lieut. Zera L. Tanner, with her tender, the steam yacht *Lookout*, has arrived at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for repairs. She was cut through by the ice in coming down the Potomac, and will have her hull repaired and her metal sheathing raised above the water line.

THE steam picket launch which for many years has made four trips daily between the Navy-yard and the city of Norfolk, and was a great source of comfort and convenience to the officers and their families, clerks, and persons having business at the yard, has been laid up for repairs, which will probably require a month or six weeks, at the most unfortunate season of the year, as regards weather, and no substitute for her has been provided.

A BOAT of peculiar model has been built at Norfolk, under the superintendence of Lieut. A. G. Paul, U. S. N., for use as a supply vessel to gas-lighted beacons or stations in the North Carolina sounds now under experiment.

BOATSWAIN JOHN A. SELNER died at the naval station, New London, Dec. 14.

THE Secretary of the Navy has recommended the appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of marine barracks at Pensacola; \$40,000 for the same purpose at Annapolis, and \$45,000 for the same purpose at Norfolk.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Dec. 11.—Carpenter S. N. Whitehouse, to the Pensacola, at San Francisco, Cal.
 Dec. 13.—Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap, to the Navy-yard, Washington, for instruction in ordnance.
 Lieutenant Charles E. Colahan, to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.
 Carpenter Alonzo C. Burroughs, to the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C.
 Dec. 14.—Captain John L. Davis, to duty as a member of the Board of Inspection.
 Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Bartlett to duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn., on the 1st of January.
 Dec. 15.—Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, to command the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on the 5th of January.
 Commodore Thomas S. Phelps, to command the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 15th of January.
 Captain S. R. Franklin, to special duty with the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.
 Lieutenant Willard H. Brownson, Ensign Charles B. T. Moore, and Midshipman Valentine S. Nelson, to examination for promotion.
 Master Julius C. Freeman, to temporary duty in the Hydrographic Office.

DETACHED.

Dec. 11.—Carpenter Robert A. Williams, from the Pensacola, and ordered to return home and wait orders.
 Dec. 13.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Manley H. Simons, from temporary duty on board the Tallapoosa, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon John A. Tanner, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to duty with the National Board of Health.
 Assistant Surgeon J. C. Byrnes, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders.
 Carpenter H. M. Griffiths, from the New Hampshire on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.
 Dec. 14.—Passed Assistant Paymaster L. G. Boggs, from the Naval Station, New London, Conn., on the 1st of January, and ordered to settle accounts.
 Cadet Engineer M. E. Cooley, from the Alliance on the 3d of December, and placed on waiting orders.
 Dec. 15.—Commodore E. R. Colhoun, from the command of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 15th of January, and placed on waiting orders.
 Captain George E. Belknap, from the command of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on the 5th of January, and placed on waiting orders.
 Dec. 17.—Commodore P. Crosby, from the command of the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 8th of January, and placed on waiting orders.
 Commodore E. Simpson, from the command of the Station at New London, and ordered to command the League Island Navy-yard.
 Lieutenant D. W. Davis, from the Passaic, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Snow, attached to the training ship Portsmouth for one month from December 21.
 Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Coghlan, attached to the training ship Independence for one month from January 3.
 Lieutenant E. H. C. Lentze for six months, with permission to leave the United States and to apply for an extension.
 To Lieutenant Isaac I. Yates for six months from December 14, with permission to apply for an extension.
 To Surgeon Edward Kershner, attached to the training ship Minnesota, for twelve days from December 23.
 To Pay Inspector Chas. H. Eldredge, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for thirty days from January 27.
 To Sailmaker John Martin, attached to the training ship Constitution for two weeks from December 22.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Kennett to the Lackawanna.

RESIGNED.

Lieutenant-Commander John C. Kennett; to take effect December 31, 1880.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Gunner Geo. Sirian, from December 15, 1880, and detached from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on that day.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Dec. 15, 1880:
 Jacob Gordon, landsman, December 4, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.
 Edward Kenyon Taylor, cadet engineer, December 10, Naval Academy, Annapolis.
 Edward Guido Reinhardt, private marine, December 10, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS.

ORDERED.

Dec. 9.—Captain Wm. R. Brown and First Lieut. A. G. Kelton, to report to Captain Forney at Philadelphia on the 4th of December as members of a Board of Survey.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Second Lieutenant Carroll Mercer from December 22 to January 6.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Commodore Donald McN. Fairfax, a resident of Virginia, to be a Rear Admiral in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Rear Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, retired.
 Captain John H. Upshur, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a Commodore in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Commodore Fairfax, promoted.
 Commander Edward E. Potter, a resident of Illinois, to be a Captain in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Captain Upshur, promoted.
 Lieutenant Commander Augustus G. Kellogg, a resident of Illinois, to be a Commander in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Commander Potter, promoted.
 Lieutenant Albert S. Snow, a resident of Maine, to be a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Lieutenant Commander Kellogg, promoted.
 Master Harry M. Jacoby, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Lieutenant Snow, promoted.
 Ensign Frederick H. Tyler, a resident of Michigan, to be a

Master in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Master Jacoby, promoted.

Midshipman John M. Orchard, a resident of Missouri, to be an Ensign in the Navy from July 11, 1880, vice Ensign Tyler, promoted.

Lieutenant Commander Frank Wildes, a resident of Massachusetts, to be a Commander in the Navy from April 1, 1880, vice Commander W. A. Kirkland, promoted.

Master Corwin P. Rees, a resident of Ohio, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from October 11, 1880, vice Lieutenant J. B. Hobson, resigned.

Ensign Henry Morrell, a resident of New York, to be a Master in the Navy from October 11, 1880, vice Master Rees, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman John N. Jordan, a resident of Maine, to be an Ensign in the Navy from October 11, 1880, vice Ensign Henry Morrell, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Commander James H. Sands, a resident of Maryland, to be a Commander in the Navy from November 23, 1880, vice Commander S. D. Ames, deceased.

Lieutenant George C. Reiter, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy from November 23, 1880, vice Lieutenant Commander Sands, nominated for promotion.

Master Henry L. Green, a resident of New York, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 23, 1880, vice Lieutenant Reiter, nominated for promotion.

Ensign William Winder, a resident of New Hampshire, to be a Master in the Navy from November 23, 1880, vice Master H. L. Green, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Augustus F. Fechteler, a resident of New York, to be an Ensign in the Navy from November 23, 1880, vice Ensign Winder, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman William E. Fullam, a resident of New York, to be an Ensign in the Navy from March 13, 1880, vice Ensign C. F. Putnam, promoted.

Midshipman Horace M. Witzel, a resident of Wisconsin, to be an Ensign in the Navy from March 10, 1880, vice Ensign Wm. F. Halsey, promoted.

Midshipman Omenzo G. Dodge, a resident of Kansas, to be an Ensign in the Navy from March 25, 1880, vice Ensign Frank A. Winer, promoted.

Midshipman William G. David, a resident of New York, to be an Ensign in the Navy from April 1, 1880, vice Ensign A. L. Case, promoted.

Midshipman Hiero Taylor, a resident of Illinois, to be an Ensign in the Navy from September 1, 1880, vice Ensign Winslow Alderdice, resigned.

Captain Francis A. Roe, a resident of New York, to be a Commander in the Navy from November 26, 1880, vice Commodore R. B. Lowry, deceased.

Commander Lester A. Beardslee, a resident of New York, to be a Captain in the Navy from November 26, 1880, vice Captain Roe, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Commander Yates Stirling, a resident of Maryland, to be a Commander in the Navy from November 26, 1880, vice Commander Beardslee, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Howell D. Hitchcock, a resident of New York, to be a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy from November 26, 1880, vice Lieutenant Commander Stirling, nominated for promotion.

Master Samuel L. Graham, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 26, 1880, vice Lieutenant Hitchcock, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Mason A. Shufeldt, a resident of the District of Columbia, to be a Master in the Navy from November 26, 1880, vice Master Graham, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Thomas M. Brumby, a resident of Georgia, to be an Ensign in the Navy from November 26, 1880, vice Ensign Shufeldt, nominated for promotion.

Joaquin Donotrio Castillo, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from July 12, 1880, to fill a vacancy.

James Duncan Gatewood, a resident of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from July 6, 1880, to fill a vacancy.

Joseph Hammond Bryan, a resident of Maryland, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from July 6, 1880, to fill a vacancy.

Oliver Diehl, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy from July 6, 1880, to fill a vacancy.

Assistant Engineer Robert R. Leitch, a resident of Maryland, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from January 15, 1879, to fill a vacancy existing at that time.

Assistant Engineer Henry T. Cleaver, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from May 19, 1879, vice Passed Assistant Engineer A. Adamson, promoted.

Passed Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells, a resident of Pennsylvania, to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from May 31, 1880, vice Chief Engineer Wm. W. Wood, retired.

Assistant Engineer Asa M. Mattice, a resident of New York, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from May 31, 1880, vice Passed Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells, promoted.

Passed Assistant Engineer George P. Hunt, a resident of New York, to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from July 4, 1880, vice Chief Engineer John S. Albert, deceased.

Assistant Engineer George B. Ransom, a resident of New York, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from July 4, 1880, vice Passed Assistant Engineer George P. Hunt, promoted.

Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig, a resident of Maryland, to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from May 22, 1880, vice Passed Assistant Engineer R. T. Bennett, retired.

Such of the foregoing officers as have not qualified, to be subject to the required examinations before being commissioned.

THE FIELD COURT-MARTIAL.

On Wednesday, Dec. 15, the Naval Court-martial ordered to meet in New York, as stated in the JOURNAL Dec. 11, to examine charges of violation of the regulations, etc., preferred against Lieut.-Col. Thomas Y. Field, U. S. M. C., commanding the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, met at noon in the office of the Captain of the yard, under the Lyceum. As readjusted, the detail of the court was as follows:

Commodore Samuel P. Carter, U. S. N., President.
 Captain Edward Y. McCauley, U. S. N.
 Captain Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N.
 Captain Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N.
 Captain Lewis A. Kimberly, U. S. N.
 Captain Henry Wilson, U. S. N.
 Captain Charles C. Carpenter, U. S. N.
 Major George Butler, U. S. M. C.
 Captain F. H. Corrie, U. S. M. C.
 Captain R. W. Huntington, U. S. M. C., acted as Judge-Advocate.

To the charges, which were, conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the Colonel pleaded not guilty, but guilty as to the specifications.

At 3 P. M. the court adjourned until Monday, Dec. 20, to enable Col. Field to prepare his defence.

THE NAVY MUTUAL AID QUESTION.

To the Members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association:

Most of our number, I think, agree with Capt. Meade's opinions of the "proposed amendments" as expressed in the article entitled "Breakers Ahead," and will vote accordingly.

He says of the circular signed by 36 of our number, "there are no reasons assigned for offering amendments 1, 2, ten dollar clause of 8 and 12." He might have added that those that ARE advanced in support of 11 (Section 9, Article 8) are so utterly futile and inconclusive that it was hardly worth while to print and circulate them "at the expense of the association."

We are told that "the problem attempted by this section gives the greatest concern to the best thinkers in other benefit associations." We learn from the same paragraph that there are 500 of these associations in successful operation in the United States. It would have been more to the purpose if we had been told of one that has yet come to grief because of "a large and sudden increase of the death rate, due to an epidemic or an accident."

These "best thinkers" seem to reason from false premises. It is well known that in a large number of lives the death rate is practically uniform. Given the average age of 1,000 insured lives, and the actuary can compute with almost unerring certainty the number of deaths that will occur in each year, "epidemic and accident" included. While human life continues under the same conditions as at present, this will remain true. The circular then proceeds to show that the members of our association are "subjected to all the dangers attending life at sea, such as shipwreck, collision, fire, explosion, battle, yellow fever, etc.," so that our need of providing a remedy is greater than theirs. But is this assumption quite true? Is not the fact that our members are widely scattered a factor of safety? Is not the naval officer's "expectation of life" fully equal to the average of other professions? Are there not certain advantages which compensate for the extra risk? I believe most of our medical officers would answer this question affirmatively, and several of our best life insurance companies recognize that it is true, and insure the lives of officers at ordinary rates in time of peace. There is the extra hazard of war, but I fancy any officer holding a life insurance policy would think it strange if the company in which he was insured should ask him to pay now the premiums for the next war. An examination of the deaths recorded in the Navy Registers of the last twenty years, may reassure those who anticipate an exceptional mortality. Admitting, however, the possible "loss of a ship with all on board," and what then? We are told that "many continue to ask what provision have you made for a *Huron*, an *Onida*, or a *Tecumseh* disaster?" The answer seems plain. The members would be assessed for each death, and the assessments would be promptly paid. Why the question should be met with a "shrug of the shoulders," and a "vague intimation," I cannot understand, since it is answered by the present by-laws, with which all have agreed to comply.

The circular says in concluding the subject that the reserve contemplated by this amendment "will be a guarantee to a member that when he has paid his assessments for ten, twenty, may be thirty years a catastrophe to a naval vessel will not drive off, though inability to pay a large single assessment, half of our membership, and leave his wife, children, or others dependent upon him, without that provision which years of honest fulfillment on his part of all requirements of the association led them to expect." Surely this statement cannot have been well considered. If the number of deaths this reserve is to provide for should, through some catastrophe, occur simultaneously, the amount assessed upon each member would be about half a month's pay, and in many cases considerably less than that. To talk of an officer's "inability to pay" this amount is absurd. To intimate that any would repudiate this most sacred obligation and cheat the widows and orphans of their dead comrades, is worse than absurd. And I fail to see what process of reasoning leads to the conclusion that if our members are called upon to pay 15 death claims that have become due, it will drive half of them out of the association, but if they are asked to pay (monthly) 15 that are not yet due, it "will tend to the success and permanency of our rapidly growing association."

JOHN W. GARDNER, Passed Asst. Eng., U. S. N.
 U. S. S. POWHATAN, NEWPORT, R. I.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1880.

Circular No. 17.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 1, issued March 15, 1877, is so amended as to include the Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy as a member of the Board referred to therein.
 R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

In accordance with the recently issued dress regulations, the rank of officers of the British Army is to be indicated by shoulder straps, instead of by badges on the collar—these to be worn not only in full dress, but also on stable jackets, and shell jackets, patrol jackets, cloaks, and great coats. A colonel has a crown and two stars; lieutenant-colonel, crown and one star; major, a crown alone; captain, two stars; lieutenant, one star, and a 3d lieutenant no badge. A field-marshal will have crossed batons on a wreath of laurel; a general, crossed swords and baton, with crown and star; lieutenant-general, crossed swords and baton, with crown only; a brigadier-general, crossed sword and baton alone. The regulation does not apply to the personal staff of the Sovereign and Royal Family as aides-de-camp or equerries, or as aides to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or the Viceroy of India.

THE *Arethusa*, *Leander* and *Phaeton*, steel corvettes, of 3,700 tons and 5,000 horse-power, now building by Messrs. Napier and Co., are each to carry four heavy revolving guns on carriages designed and constructed by the firm of Sir W. Armstrong and Co., at Elswick,

BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

HOWES & COMPANY,
Army and Navy Bankers, 11 Wall st., N. Y.,
solicit the patronage of Officers.
L. T. HOWES. F. A. HOWES.

KEEP'S SHIRTS, the BEST.

KEEP'S SHIRTS, the cheapest.
KEEP'S PAT. PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, easily finished.
KEEP'S KID GLOVES, none better.
KEEP'S UNDERWEAR, the best.
KEEP'S UMBRELLAS, the strongest.
KEEP'S JEWELRY, rolled gold plate.
KEEP'S NECKWEAR, latest novelties.
KEEP'S BEST CUSTOM SHIRTS, made to measure, 6 for \$9.
KEEP'S PAT. PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, 6 for \$6.50.
GOLD PLATE COLLAR AND SLEEVE BUTTONS, free with
every half dozen KEEP'S SHIRTS.
KEEP'S SHIRTS delivered free in any part of the Union, at
KEEP'S risk.
KEEP'S GOODS ALWAYS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Money refunded for goods not satisfactory.
SAMPLES and CIRCULARS free to any address.

Keep Manufacturing Comp'y,
631, 633, 635 and 637 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated
Academy of the Visitation,
At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.
Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course,
Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and
Fuel, per annum \$300
Doctor's Fees, per annum \$5
Piano Lessons, per annum \$48
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more
sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army;
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

VITALIZED PHOS-PHITES

Restore to the BRAIN and NERVES the elements
that have been carried off by Disease, Worry, or Over-
work. They PREVENT Consumption by Curing
Nervous Exhaustion and Debility.
Physicians alone have prescribed 300,000 packages.
F. CHOSBY, 666 6th Ave., N. Y. For sale by Druggists or mail, \$1.

SUNNYSIDE.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL HOME FOR NERVOUS INVALIDS
INERBILITY AND THE OPIUM HABIT.
FORT WASHINGTON, on the banks of the Hudson,
New York City.
Refers to Officers of the Army.
Applications may be made by mail or personally.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT IN ONE OF THE BEST IN-
FANTRY Regiments in the Service, and stationed at a
desirable post, wishes to know if an arrangement for transfer can
be made with a Second Lieutenant in white Cavalry.
Address "Lieut. of Infantry," ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, N. Y.

Mr. CRAPO, of the House of Representatives, is in
early this session with his joint resolution, declaring "that
the construction of an interoceanic canal connecting the
waters of the Atlantic and Pacific by means of foreign
capital, under the auspices of and through a charter
from any European government, is hostile to the estab-
lished policy of the United States, is in violation of the
spirit and declarations of the Monroe doctrine, and can-
not be sanctioned or assented to by this Government.
That the United States will assert and maintain such
control and supervision over any inter-oceanic canal as
may be necessary to protect its national interests, as a
means of defence, unity, and safety, and to advance
the prosperity and augment the commerce of the At-
lantic and Pacific States of the Union."

DEVLIN & CO.,
FINE CLOTHING,

Civil, Military, and Naval.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY & WARREN ST.,
NEW YORK.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF
Fag Ends
From the Naval Academy.

Enlarged, Revised, and Illuminated.

ONE THIRD LARGER THAN FIRST EDITION.

Full bound Russia, gilt edge, \$5.00.

Postage prepaid.

HOMER LEE BANK NOTE COMPANY,
60 CEDAR ST., New York.

EYES FITTED WITH PROPER GLASSES, AND
other services rendered in connection with the
sale of Optical goods. H. WALDSTEIN (name known as Optician
for nearly a century in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Paris, and Lon-
don: in New York for forty years), 41 Union Square, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be
scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or post-office money
order, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are
obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is as-
sumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remi-
direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.
Postage within the United States prepaid.
Change of address will be made as frequently as desired. Both
the old and new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
240 Broadway, New York.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S NEW STAFF.

THE coming new year will witness an almost entire
reorganization of the staff of the General of the
Army. The death of Col. AUDENRIED left a vacancy
which has not yet been filled. The promotion of Col.
McCook carries him to his regiment, and creates a
second vacancy; a third results from the resignation of
Col. WHIPPLE. These three vacancies Gen. SHERMAN
has decided to fill by the selection of an officer from the
cavalry, another from the artillery, and the third from
the infantry. In determining upon his choice he has
had sole regard to service and merit. The officer selected
from the cavalry is Major ALBERT P. MORROW, of the
9th Cavalry, who is now in Europe; from the artillery,
JOHN C. TIDBALL, of the 2d Artillery, has been chosen;
and from the infantry, Lieut.-Col. RICHARD I. DODGE,
of the 23d Infantry. All of these are officers whose
claims of service will at once be recognized. General
SHERMAN has shown wisdom, too, in selecting officers
whose rank will not be too greatly affected by a transfer
to his staff.

The announcement of these intended appointments
we make by authority, and it will gratify the Army to
observe that the General of the Army has had exclusive
regard to principles admitted to be the correct ones, in
filling the few places immediately within his control.
With the officers named and Gen. Fox and Colonels
TOURTELLOTT and BACON, we shall have a most excel-
lent staff at headquarters, efficient for any service.

WHATEVER may be thought as to the superior claims
of other officers on the score that they are older if not
better soldiers, it is not to be denied, that Nelson A.
Miles will make an excellent brigadier. He has shown
fine capacities as an officer, he has excellent sense, is
young, full of ambition, and is not likely to rest upon
his honors. If an opportunity offers to distinguish him-
self. It is greatly to be regretted that others whose
claims to promotion cannot be questioned, should fail
to receive it, but this is a matter so wholly within the

discretion of the President, that the only serious cri-
ticism that could be made upon him would be that he
had appointed an incompetent or an unfit man.

WHAT THE UNION ARMY WAS.

THE Adjutant-General's Office at Washington has
recently issued a statement of the number of men
called for by the President of the United States, and
the number furnished by each State and Territory and
the District of Columbia, from April 15, 1861, to the
close of the War of the Rebellion. From this statement
we learn that under the call of April 15, 1861, for
75,000 three months' militia, the States furnished 91,816.
Under the call of May 3, 1861, (confirmed by act
approved Aug. 6, 1861), and under acts of July 22 and
25, 1861, for 500,000 three years' men, 700,680 men
were actually furnished, of whom, however, only
657,868 were three years' men; while 15,007 men were
furnished in May and June, 1862, by special authority,
for three months. Under the call of July 2, 1862, for
300,000 men for three years, 421,465 were furnished.
Under the call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for
nine months, only 87,588 were furnished. Under the
President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, for militia
of six months, 16,361 men were furnished. Under the
call of Oct. 17, 1863, (which embraces men raised by
draft of 1863), and that of Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000
men for three years, 317,092 men were furnished, while
52,288 paid commutation, making a total of 369,380.
Under the call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men for
three years, 259,515 men were furnished, and 32,678
paid commutation, making a total of 292,193. Between
April 23 and July 18, 1864, 113,000 militia for one
hundred days were mustered into service. Under the
call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men (reduced by ex-
cess of credits on previous calls), for one, two, three,
and four years, 223,044 men were furnished for one
year, 8,340 for two years, 153,049 for three years, 730
for four years, and 1,298 paid commutation, making a
total of 386,461. Under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, for
300,000 men for one, two, three, and four years, 151,363
were furnished for one year, 5,110 for two years, 54,967
for three years, 312 for four years, and 460 paid com-
mutation, making a total of 212,212.

In addition, 182,257 volunteers and militia were fur-
nished from States not called upon for their quota,
166,848 of whom were for three years, and the balance
for periods ranging from 60 days to one year.

The grand aggregate of the foregoing is as follows:
Quotas from all the States and Territories, 2,763,670,
on which 2,772,408 were furnished, 86,724 paid com-
mutation, making a total of 2,859,132. This aggregate,
reduced to a three years' standard, makes the total
number of men 2,320,272. In the foregoing no account
has been taken of the fact that some of the States and
Territories, to which no quotas were assigned, furnished
men, which accounts for the apparent excess, in some
instances, of the men furnished over the quota.

The following statement will present, in brief shape,
the quotas assigned to States, etc., and the number of
men furnished by each, during the war, under the calls
already spoken of:

States and Territories.	Total quotas.	Men furnished.	Paid commutation.	Total.	Aggregate re-duced to a three years' standard.
Maine	73,587	70,107	3,007	72,114	56,776
New Hampshire	35,897	33,937	692	34,629	30,849
Vermont	32,074	31,288	1,974	33,262	29,068
Massachusetts	139,095	146,730	5,318	152,048	124,104
Rhode Island	18,808	23,230	463	23,693	17,846
Connecticut	44,797	53,864	1,515	55,379	50,623
New York	507,116	448,850	15,197	464,047	392,870
New Jersey	92,880	78,514	4,196	82,710	87,308
Pennsylvania	285,359	337,536	28,171	365,707	265,517
Delaware	13,335	14,284	1,386	15,670	10,322
Maryland	70,965	46,628	3,978	50,616	41,275
West Virginia	34,463	32,068	1,198	33,266	27,714
Dist. of Columbia	13,973	16,584	358	16,942	11,506
Ohio	306,352	315,180	6,479	321,659	240,514
Indiana	190,728	195,383	784	196,167	154,578
Illinois	244,496	259,062	55	259,117	214,133
Michigan	95,007	87,361	3,006	90,367	80,111
Wisconsin	109,080	91,327	5,197	96,524	79,260
Minnesota	26,836	31,020	1,013	32,033	19,693
Iowa	79,321	76,242	67	76,309	66,630
Missouri	123,496	109,111	1,000	110,111	96,540
Kentucky	100,789	75,780	3,865	79,645	70,832
Kansas	12,931	20,149	9	20,158	18,706
Tennessee	1,580	81,082	1,082	82,664	26,394
Arkansas	780	6,239	1,082	7,321	7,386
North Carolina	1,580	3,155	1,082	4,237	3,156
California	15,735	15,735	15,735	15,735	15,735
Nevada	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080
Oregon	1,810	1,810	1,810	1,810	1,810
Washington Terr.	984	3,157	3,157	3,157	961
Nebraska Terr.	4,903	4,903	4,903	4,903	3,697
Dakota Territory	206	206	206	206	206
N. W. Mexico Terr.	6,561	6,561	6,561	6,561	4,488
Alabama	2,576	2,576	2,576	2,576	1,611
Florida	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280
Louisiana	5,294	5,294	5,294	5,294	4,654
Mississippi	545	545	545	545	545
Texas	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,632
Indian Nation	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,530
Colored Troops	93,441	93,441	93,441	93,441	91,789
Total	2,763,670	2,772,408	86,724	2,859,132	2,320,272

* Colored troops organized at various stations in the States in rebellion; embracing all not specifically credited to States, and which cannot be so assigned.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER H. C. NIELDS.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER HENRY C. NIELDS died at his residence on South Walnut street, West Chester, Pa., about half-past seven on the morning of Monday, Dec. 13, in the forty-first year of his age. He leaves a wife and six young children to mourn his sudden decease. He had been sick but three days, the disease being pneumonia, and the fatal result is ascribed partly to the fact that his system had been previously weakened by other diseases, from the effects of which he had but recently recovered. On Thursday last Mr. NIELDS delivered a lecture before the West Chester Philosophical Society on "Methods and Instruments used in Navigation," and that night he was prostrated with the disease which terminated fatally. Friday and Saturday he was in charge of his family physician, Dr. BRINTON, and Sunday, another physician, Dr. WOODWARD, was called in consultation. Sunday night their patient rallied and requested that Surg. Geo. H. Cook, U. S. N., stationed at League Island, be sent for. That night he suffered considerably, and at daylight his family became alarmed and sent for the family physician, who arrived in time to administer to his last necessities.

Lieut.-Commander NIELDS was a native of West Chester, his father being Mr. DANIEL NIELDS, a cabinet maker and undertaker, residing in that village. His earliest aspirations were for the sea, and on the 31st of October, 1863, he entered the Volunteer Navy as an acting master's mate. Nov. 4, 1864, he was promoted to acting master. After five years' service in the Volunteer Navy, passing a satisfactory examination, he was, on the 12th of March, 1868, appointed master in the Regular Navy, being one of the nineteen masters at that time transferred from the Volunteer service. Dec. 18, 1868, he was promoted lieutenant, and July 1, 1870, lieutenant-commander. He served on the *Tennessee* in 1871, and on the *Troquois*, Asiatic station, 1871-3, on the R. S. *Potomac* 1875-6. After a brief service as executive officer of the *Constitution* in 1877, he was, Sept. 20, 1877, put in command of the *Fortune*. Oct. 16, 1878, he was detached from her and ordered to the *Ticonderoga* as executive, continuing as such until placed on sick leave Jan. 9, 1880. His last service was at the League Island yard, to which he was ordered in July last.

Lieut.-Commander NIELDS was a most popular officer, as well as most gallant and capable one. His services during the Rebellion received, and most deservedly received, the special commendation of his superior officers. In his report of the battle of Mobile Bay, Admiral FARRAGUT called attention to his conduct. He says "Acting Ensign HENRY C. NIELDS, of the *Metacombet*, who had charge of the boat sent from that vessel when the *Tecumseh* sank. He took her into action under one of the most gallant fires I ever saw, and succeeded in rescuing from death ten of her crew, within 600 yards of the fort. I would respectfully recommend his advancement."

In his account of the fight Commodore PARKER says: "Starting from the port quarter of the *Metacombet*, and steering the boat himself, this mere boy pulled directly under the battery of the *Hartford*, and around the *Brooklyn* to within a few hundred yards of the fort, exposed to the fire of both friends and foes. After he had gone a little distance from his vessel he seemed suddenly to reflect that he had no flag flying, when he dropped the yoke ropes, picked up a small ensign from the bottom of the boat, and threw it to the breeze amid the loud cheers of his men. I can scarcely describe, says an officer of the *Tennessee*, how I felt at witnessing this most gallant act. The muzzle of our gun was raised, and the bolt intended for the *Tecumseh* flew harmlessly over the heads of that glorious boat's crew, far down in the line of our foes."

RETIREMENT OF PROFESSOR KENDRICK.

On the 18th of December the following letter was received at the Adjutant-General's Office:

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec., 1880.

GEN. B. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen. U. S. Army:

SIR: I respectfully request that my name in the Army Register be transferred from the active list to the list of officers retired from active service.

In grateful recognition of the debt I owe to the Government for my education at the Military Academy, as well as from an abiding attachment to my duties here, I have heretofore refrained from making this application; but now, having served as a commissioned officer of the Army during forty-five years, I seek the rest which retirement promises me. Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

H. S. KENDRICK,

Prof. Chem'y, Mining and Geol'y U. S. M. A.

This action on the part of Prof. Kendrick has been dictated by his devotion to the Academy, and his desire to make every personal sacrifice for its future well-

being. He gives up everything that belongs to his active life to do the Academy a service. Foreseeing that soon his position would become an object of contest among place-seekers, he has sought by his own act to transmit it to one whose appointment would meet with the approval of his associates, and who would perpetuate his methods and system of instruction. We may have something to say at another time as to the policy which has limited the choice of a successor to the graduates of the Academy, but it is due to Prof. Kendrick that his self-sacrifice in the matter should be recognized. He retires in full vigor of mind and body, but a continuous service of over 45 years is near the limit that directs many anxious eyes to the possibilities of succession.

The whole of Prof. Kendrick's career at the Academy has been very successful. He possessed in an unusual degree the qualities of mind and heart that attract young and old, and we believe there is no man in or out of the army more universally beloved and respected. His numerous pupils, scattered all over the country, in and out of service, will hear of his retirement with great regret, but will never forget his kindly word and manner, as they recall his efforts to make them better scholars, finer soldiers and more noble gentlemen.

Prof. Kendrick's choice of his successor meets with the warm approval of the Academic Board, and none could be better if the choice was to be confined to the Army and to those in the Army who were in full sympathy with the policy of the Academic Board. Lieut. Samuel E. Tillman is a young man of ability, and will bring to his new position the experience acquired by study in the field as well as by his recent discharge of the duties of assistant under Prof. Kendrick. Everybody has a good word to say for him, and we wish for him a long and most successful career in his new position, his appointment to which brings but one regret, and that is that it is accompanied by the retirement of Prof. Kendrick.

YORKTOWN MONUMENT.

On Tuesday the War Department received a plaster model of the monument proposed for erection at Yorktown. The monument consists of a circular shaft, surmounted by a female figure, Liberty, arms outstretched, and the whole attitude expressing joy and victory. The column is circled by four ornamental bands, which divide it into sections and relieve the monotony of a plain shaft. Running up and down the four sides are thirty-nine stars, representing the several States of the Union. Crowning the column is a Corinthian capital, on which last rests the pedestal of the figure which surmounts the whole. The plinth, the enlarged base of the shaft, is surrounded by a row of thirteen female figures, each one with a star over her head, and encircled by this inscription underneath them: "ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE COUNTRY, ONE DESTINY." Below this again is a square base of irregular design, on the four sides of which are designs emblematic of the various forces that united to give us the victory. In one of these designs the coats of arms of the United States and France are mingled, another represents the Navy, and a third the militia. The pedestal bears on its four sides these inscriptions:

In front.—"On this spot October 19 1781 after a siege of nineteen days by 5500 American and 7000 French troops of the line 3500 American militia and 35 French ships of war Earl Cornwallis commander of the British forces at Yorktown and Gloucester surrendered with his whole army 7247 officers and men 840 seamen 106 cannon and 24 standards to George Washington Commander in Chief of the combined forces of America and France to the Comte de Rochambeau commanding the French troops and to the Comte de Grosse commanding the French fleet."

Reverse.—"Erected in pursuance of an Act of Congress adopted October 29 1781 and an act of Congress approved June 1880 to commemorate the victory by which the independence of the United States of America was achieved."

Right side.—"The provisional articles of peace concluded November 30 1782 and the definitive treaty of peace concluded September 3 1783 between the United States of America and George III king of Great Britain and Ireland declare His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States as New Hampshire Massachusetts Bay Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina and Georgia to be free sovereign and independent states."

Left side.—"The treaty concluded February 6 1783 between the United States of America and Louis XVI king of France declares the essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty sovereignty and independence absolute and unlimited of the said United States as well in matters of Government as of Commerce."

The commission on the monument consisted of Richard M. Hunt, architect, and J. Q. A. Ward, sculptor, of New York, and Henry Van Brunt, an architect of Boston. They were appointed by the Secretary of War, Mr. Ramsey, who showed most admirable judgment in their choice. No better one could have been made, and the result is the presentation of a model which will, we are confident, meet with universal ap-

proval. The details may be modified, but the general design cannot be improved, and the less the plan proposed is interfered with the better. Congress has appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of the monument, \$8,000 of which was to be devoted to procuring a design. The law required that the commission appointed should prepare a design with emblems representing the various parties to the victory on one side, and a succinct narrative of the occasion.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

THE Fortification Appropriation bill takes the lead this year among the appropriation bills before Congress. The House Committee reported it without delay, and it was passed as promptly by the House. The appreciation that Congress is beginning to show of the importance of providing for a coast defence is an evidence that the discussion of the question in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and elsewhere, has had its due effect.

This is shown in the debate upon the bill, but hardly in the bill itself, which offers to our experts but an insignificant portion of the sum that is required for the work they have in hand. Mr. Baker, who presented the bill from the committee, explained this by stating that the work of putting our fortifications in proper condition was so great a one, and the term of the present Congress was so short, that the committee "felt that there was not time, even if there had been a disposition, to investigate these subjects and mature plans and report them in time for Congress to act upon them, so that we might intelligently and understandingly enter upon the prosecution of a work which I believe is of as great necessity as any that can demand the public attention." He explained that the work of arming our forts had been begun by the conversion of about 110 or 115 smooth bore 10-in. Rodman guns into 8-in. rifles and fifteen 15-in. smooth bores into 10-in. rifles, and that a contract had been made with the South Boston Iron Company for the manufacture of four 12-in. breech loading rifles for \$46,000 each. The present bill provides for the construction during the next fiscal year of four more of these large guns, the conversion of two 11-in. breech loading rifles, from 15-in. smooth bores, and five 8-in., from 10-in., and the manufacture of one 12-in. breech loading mortar with an iron carriage.

Mr. Speaker Randall, who presented himself in reply to Mr. Baker as the happy optimist who believes in no more wars, was ably answered by Mr. McCook, who showed that including Indian wars we had been perpetually at war since the organization of the Government.

Mr. Blount, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Calkins supported Speaker Randall in opposition to the bill. Their views are summed up in Mr. Hill's statement that we don't need any appropriations for defence, as "The United States of America are always prepared for war—prepared by the genius of our Constitution and laws; by the spirit of our institutions; by the inborn patriotism of our people."

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 190 yeas, 1 nay (Ellis) and 100 not voting. Under our report of the proceedings of Congress the nature of the bill will be seen.

The Board of which Commodore English was president, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to report upon a site for the permanent establishment of the naval training school, have selected Coaster's Harbor Island, and have strongly recommended its acceptance from the city government of Newport, to which it belongs. Coaster's Harbor Island is situated due north of the torpedo station on Goat Island, distant about three-quarters of a statute mile. It is separated from the main land by a small body of water over which has been thrown a causeway, giving it at the same time the isolation and the accessibility so desirable to the Government, of a large school of the character it is contemplated placing there. The wide expanse of water with which it is almost entirely surrounded, the boldness of its shores, the salubrity of its climate, and the proximity of the ocean all combine to render it eminently fitted for the purposes of a school for young seamen, and we doubt not that the wisdom of the selection will be endorsed by all friends of the institution and confirmed by experience. We learn that Mr. Thompson will with his accustomed energy and decision, take such steps, before "hauling down his flag," as will secure the Government in the possession of the Island named, and the early establishment there of the naval training school under such management will insure success. Few and short though his remaining days in office be, if he can only accomplish this one act, or so pave the way to it as to render failure out of the question, his

name will be henceforth associated with that of the Hon. Geo. Bancroft, to whom the Navy and the country owe an eternal debt of gratitude for laying the foundations, broad and deep, of our excellent system of naval education.

THE RECENT CHANGES.

This has been a week of changes in the Army. The Secretary of War has taken the Navy temporarily under his protection. Gen. Howard has been settled upon for the Military Academy, and for Gen. Schofield a new division is to be carved out, with headquarters at New Orleans. Gen. Hazen has finally settled into his seat as Signal Officer, and Gen. Miles, will, we understand, be assigned to the Department of the Columbia. Though the orders making these changes have not all appeared, they have been as definitely determined as they can be until officially issued. Gen. Schofield's new division will include Louisiana, Texas and parts of Arkansas and the Indian Territory—these last to be formed into the Department of Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock. Gen. Augur is expected to go to Texas and Col. Hunt to succeed him. Gen. McDowell's retirement was part of the programme, but this has not been determined upon.

Prof. Kendrick, of the Military Academy retires at his own request, and Gen. Marcy's retirement is fixed for the first of January. The promotions resulting from the changes thus far made, will be found under the head of "Confirmations by the Senate," in which we include all appointments and promotions made since the last session of Congress.

The appointment of Secretary Ramsey, as acting Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Mr. Thompson, who has resigned to accept a position in connection with the Panama Canal project, is necessarily a temporary one. The law limits the appointment to ten days, and, though like a limited leave of absence, it might be indefinitely extended by repetition, the policy of filling the position in this way is at least doubtful. But little more than two months remains of Mr. Hayes's unexpired term; a period much too brief to enable any man not already familiar with the department, to make much headway in it, so that the matter is of no great consequence so far as the navy is concerned. The best man for the appointment is Gustavus V. Fox, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who would bring to the position an experience with its methods which would be invaluable. It has been suggested that Mr. Hayes should choose some one whom Mr. Garfield would be disposed to continue in office, but probably the new president would prefer to abide his own time for selection. A good deal may happen between this and the fourth of March.

We congratulate Admiral Worden on the successful termination of the suit brought against him by Mr. Maurice, and not only Admiral Worden but all others holding official position. It would place them in a very uncomfortable position, and seriously embarrass public business, if it was determined that an officer is to be held personally responsible in damages for the reflections he may make on personal character in official endorsements.

The correspondence which has been called for in Congress regarding the matters of difference between Major-General Schofield and Major Gardner, Judge-Advocate, arising out of the Porter case, will naturally change some of the profuse accounts hitherto published in regard to it. It has seemed to us only just to await the full publication of the correspondence before discussing it.

GEN. GRANT visited Washington the past week, and on the evening of the 14th he had a reception by the "Boys in Blue," at which he made a speech, in the course of which he gave a hard hit to some American snobs traveling in Europe and complaining of their own country. He said: "From my experience of them they would have found it very uphill work to have secured even a bare living in any of the countries they lauded above their own."

The Attorney General decides that in the absence of the Adjutant General of the Army, another officer cannot assume his duties as Acting Adjutant General but an assignment to the temporary duty must be made by the President.

GEN. HARRIS, who arrived in Washington, on Wednesday, Dec. 15th, was confirmed by the Senate as Chief Signal Officer, the same day, and on Thursday morning, Dec. 16th, Gen. Drum, Adjutant General and Acting Chief Signal Officer, turned over the duties and responsibilities of the Signal Office to Gen. Hazen.

THE Chilians have begun their advance on Lima, landing 126 miles distant, at Pisco, which place they flanked and captured after a brisk fight.

THE Invalid Pension bill this year appropriates fifty millions of dollars, of which \$1,100,000 goes to the Navy pensioners, to be paid out of the Navy pension fund.

THE valuable history of the City of New York, by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, which has received her devoted attention during the greater part of the past fourteen years, is now complete in manuscript. It is to appear in two small quarto volumes of 800 pages each, generously illustrated with pictures of great beauty as well as historical value. The first volume has been printed for more than a year, and the second volume has been issuing from the press in monthly parts during 1880. The final pages will be published during the present month, in time, it is hoped, for the holiday season. The work is for sale only by the publishers, A. S. Barnes and Co., 111 and 113 William street, or by their accredited agents.

THE total expenses of the Nordenfjöld expedition with the *Vega* amount, in a round sum, to about \$100,000, of which the King of Sweden, the Russian banker, M. Sibirakoff, and Mr. Dickson have together paid about \$35,200, the balance having been paid by the Swedish Exchequer.

THE "SEAHORSE."—A vessel of entirely new class has been tried in the Solent. The want had long been recognized in the navy of a quick and powerful ocean tug capable of transporting supernumeraries from place to place at little expense, of acting as a convoy to new ships, and which would also be fitted to act as a tender to a fleet or as a despatch vessel. Part of these duties are somewhat inadequately performed at the present time by the old paddle steamer *Valorous*, which is slow without being sure, and which is, besides, so thoroughly used up that it may succumb at any moment. When she was removed from the Navy List it was feared there would remain no craft to fulfil the particular service on which she is employed, and recourse would have to be had to vessels much too large and cumbersome for the purpose, and in consequence representing considerable wastefulness in men, material, and fuel consumption, without being efficient. Such being the case, Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, designed a vessel which should not only be adapted for channel transport service and conveying, but which should combine the advantages of a powerful ocean tug, ready at any moment to steam to the assistance of a distress ironclad. The design was submitted to and accepted by the Admiralty, and the result is the *Seahorse*, built and engined by Messrs. Laird. The hull, as well as the deck-house with which she is fitted for the accommodation of supernumeraries, are constructed entirely of Siemens's steel, manufactured at the Landore Steel Company's works. The pistons and some of the other engine forgings are also made of the same material, while the crank shafts are constructed of Whitworth's fluid compressed steel. The dimensions of the *Seahorse* are as follow: Length, 160 ft.; beam, 26 ft.; depth in hold, 12 ft. 9 in.; and tonnage, 519 tons O.M. She is fitted with two sets of direct-acting inverted compound engines, containing all the latest improvements, each set driving a four-bladed iron propeller. The engines have each one high-pressure cylinder 26 in. in diameter, and one low-pressure cylinder 45 in. in diameter, with a stroke of 2 ft. 6 in. The total condensing surface is 2,240 square feet. The steam is supplied at 75 lb. pressure from a couple of cylindrical boilers fitted with brass tubes, the heating surface being 3,185 square feet, and the grate surface 127 square feet. The machinery was designed to indicate 1,000 horses, but, as will be seen from the data obtained at the trial, it developed considerably over the contract power. The *Seahorse* is designed to accommodate, besides a crew of twenty-five men, about 100 supernumeraries, with officers and stores. The coal bunkers are capable of storing 120 tons of coal, which would enable her to steam from ten to twelve days at an ordinary rate of speed. Should occasion require, however, sixty additional tons can be stowed in the forehold. The ship went out of harbor at 8 o'clock for a six hours' continuous full power trial of her machinery, advantage being also taken during the day to run her six times on the measured mile in Stokes Bay. She was in the command of Commander Dowding, the contractors being represented by Mr. H. H. Laird and Mr. Bevis, the manager of the firm. The Admiralty were represented by Mr. Bannister, and the navy and dockyard by Chief Engineer Williams, R.N., and Mr. Morcom. The draught of the ship was 9 ft. 9 in. forward 11 ft. 11 in. aft, which represents her design deep load draught, and to bring her down to the necessary immersion, 180 tons of dead weight in the shape of coal and iron ballast were required. The mean results of the trial were: Steam in boilers, 73 lb.; vacuum, 26 in. starboard and 27 in. port; revolutions, 106 starboard and 102 port per minute; mean pressure in cylinders, 33.625 lb. and 11.95 lb. starboard, and 34.911 lb. and 12.59 lb. port; horsepower, 289.80 and 285.34 starboard, and 281.72 and 300.99 port. The total mean horsepower was 1165.03, while the maximum was 1307.13 horses during the last run; and the mean speed realized was 12.6 knots per hour. Satisfactory, however, as the speed was, the trial was not a mile trial, and when that takes place, considering that the draught of the ship will be less, and the time under way considerably shorter, still better results may be expected. The engines were stopped in 20 sec., started astern in 7 sec., and started from astern to ahead in 14 sec. The coal consumption per hour per unit of power developed was 2.25 lb. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, the *Seahorse* proving herself one of the fastest and most handy, as well as the most powerful, tug in the navy.—*London Naval and Military Gazette*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

CAPT. MEADE'S VIEWS CRITICISED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 15, 1880.

To the Members of the Navy Mutual Aid Association:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 11th inst. Capt. R. W. Meade, U. S. N., calls attention, in a letter well sprinkled with *italics* and exclamation points, to what he considers a very serious matter, and that is the interpolation of the words "Secretary and Treasurer" in Art. VI of the proposed amendments to the by-laws of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, so as to make that officer *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Directors. It was my intention not to reply to the gentleman, but several officers for whom I entertain great respect having suggested the propriety of so doing, I submit the following by way of reply and explanation. Capt. Meade objects to making the Secretary and Treasurer a member of the Board, because in a certain contingency (when only five members are present) he would be in a position to fix his own salary, "to order all disbursements made by him," and do numerous other startling and dreadful things. Second, the fact that no mention is made of this change in the circular and voting card, is pretty conclusive evidence that this scheming trickster is attempting by covert means to enrich himself at the expense of the Association. Capt. Meade does not say this in so many words, but that is the impression one receives from reading his letter, in connection with the one appearing in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 4th inst.

To the objection I have to say, that from the organization of the Association to the present time, the Secretary and Treasurer, my predecessor and myself, has voted upon any question coming before the Board, and the right to do so has never been questioned by any member of the Board or Association, and it is eminently right and proper that he should vote—he is the business manager of the concern, and is, or ought to be, more fully acquainted with its affairs and wants than any other member in it. In the matter of fixing salaries, or voting upon questions purely personal to one's self, the custom among right-thinking people and gentlemen is to be absent at that time, or, if unavoidably present, to refrain from voting. "No such power as this is confided to the secretary and treasurer of any financial concern in the wide world outside of Turkey perhaps." Capt. Meade is as rash in this assertion as he is in a great many others. I have been treasurer of three building associations, secretary of two others and a member of the board of directors of several others at various times, in all of which the secretary and the treasurer are *ex-officio* members of the board, that fixes the salary of these officers and orders all disbursements made by them. In two of the associations of which I was treasurer, the money handled varied from \$60,000 to \$80,000 per year, and in these as in many other associations, the secretary and treasurer is generally considered as competent to vote understandingly as any member of the board.

I was present at the birth of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, at which time, on my motion, a clause giving the Secretary and Treasurer a salary of \$500 per annum was stricken out, and I also voted *No* on an amendment authorizing the Board to fix the salary of that officer. Six months after, when the by-laws underwent a revision, I again opposed and was instrumental in keeping out such a provision. When the present proposed amendments were under discussion in committee and before the Board, I dissented from the salary business, and only consented to incorporate it with the distinct avowal made on several occasions that I did not want any salary or pay, and that so long as I held the position I would not accept any. Members of the Board and of the Association, who had a rational idea or knowledge of the work to be done, entertained fears that the time would come when a competent Secretary and Treasurer could not be obtained without compensating him, and that alone, as a member of the committee on revision, induced me to assent to its going before the Association, and, further than this, the members of the Board knew, before the amendments were sent out, that I would vote *No* on the salary amendments.

That attention has not been called to the amendment in Article VI. is purely an oversight or accident for which I am wholly responsible. In revising the by-laws, wherever the word "Secretary" or "Treasurer" stood alone, the committee decided to make it read "Secretary and Treasurer," and as the departure from this reading had to some extent been made without action of the Association, it was not deemed necessary to submit the correction to it; so I instructed the printer that wherever the words "Secretary and Treasurer" occurred to omit the brackets, forgetting that both words had been inserted in Art. VI. as an amendment, and when I read the proof and numbered the amendment, the absence of the brackets caused me again to overlook it, nor had I thought of the amendment again until Capt. Meade's letter appeared. The by-laws including this amendment were read over several times, before being issued, by various members of the Board, but the change in that article escaped notice. The reason for putting the amendment in was that the Secretary and Treasurer had always acted and voted as a member of the Board, and having as great an interest in the success of the Association as any member in it, he should properly be *ex-officio* a member of the Board.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. L. HARRIS,
Secretary and Treasurer N. M. A. Ass'n.

TEACHERS OF POST SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: There recently appeared in the daily journals a recommendation of Gen. McCook that a number of men be enlisted as "school teachers" with the rank and pay of commissary-sergeants. The Superintendent of Education, with his great knowledge of Army life and his varied experience as a post and regimental commander, is well aware that there are enlisted men now in the Army competent to act as school teachers. Such men have so few opportunities of bettering their condition that numbers of them become despondent, hopeless, and eventually reckless; they argue with themselves that their line of conduct is of no consequence. Should such a position as school teacher be created in the Army, let it be open, by competitive examination if necessary, to deserving soldiers, and many will be found worthy of the position. Let them, on their own application, be placed on one or more years' probation, and if their conduct during that period warrant it, award them the appointments according to their seniority in the service. This would be but a just recognition of deserving men and a certain incentive to disheartened ones to emulate their more fortunate comrades.

J. C.

POST OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, NOV. 26, 1880.

CRITICISING A CUSTOM OF THE SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Cannot you say something that will have a tendency to stop the pernicious practice of subordinates in the military service holding meetings, and adopting resolutions for the purpose of praising those in command over them? A more unmilitary practice cannot be conceived of, nor one of more injurious tendencies to the true military spirit that should pervade our Army; for it cannot be doubted that, if subordinates can thus praise, they can also with equal propriety censure, their superiors. "Deliberations or discussions among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise or censure or any mark of approbation towards their superiors or others in the military service," directly violate paragraph 220, Revised Army Regulations.

These remarks are called up by several recent occurrences which I need not particularize, as the habit has become too general to need reference to specific cases.

GARDEZ BIEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NOV. 27, 1880.

ARMY MATTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In reading the various reports from our general officers, one is impressed by the number and good sense of the various recommendations, all of which are necessary for the improvement and discipline of the Army. The concentration of posts, and having large garrisons, will not only reduce expenses, but add to the morale and esprit of a command, giving us an opportunity of drills, by company, battalion, and regiment—something which is now rarely if ever had. The establishment of an infantry and cavalry school would be of great advantage, and having been so long advocated it seems strange it has been so long neglected. When the artillery school was started it met with great opposition—the idea of officers going to school, and being made school boys, was the cry; but fortunately a man for the occasion was at hand, and the artillery may thank Gen. Barry for his work on what is now to them a most excellent school.

Gen. McDowell's reference to the candle, "a relic of barbarism," is most appropriate—a subject which has been written on so often, and one which occupies the attention of every company commander—the proper lighting of his men's quarters. If the General of the Army wants to know one of the reasons why men desert, he has only to look into our dungeon barracks, with the men huddled around the flickering flame of one or two candles. How many evenings would he or any officer spend in such a hole? They would rather spend their spare hours in the cheerfulness of the dance hall, or saloon outside the garrison. That is why so many absent themselves from barracks, and so are led to drink, resulting in confinement in the guard house, disgust, and subsequent desertion. To make one love his home it should be made attractive; and what is done to make a garrison or barrack a home for the soldier?

Build bowling alleys, billiard rooms, gymnasiums, properly lit and heated, and then you will see a change. But the money! Well, take some of the fines of Court-martial for the purpose, at each garrison, and not let it be absorbed by the "Soldiers' Home," to which few if any want to go. Make a "Soldiers' Home" in each garrison, and they will dispense with the beautiful drives, grounds, and bird's-eye view of the Capital, for something more practical.

Gen. Crook's recommendation with reference to brevets to be given for Indian service will meet with the hearty approval of every one. If there is a mean, thankless work, it is that of Indian fighting. A man requires much more courage, not to speak of coolness and good judgment, than in any civilized (if any such exists) battle. Take the exposure of officers in the assault on the entrenched Cheyennes, stimulated only by duty, with no hopes of reward, and a prospect of being condemned by all eastern newspapers; this required more courage than to storm the heights of Fredericksburg. So did the capture of these Indians, the stubborn retreat made from the Utes, the gallant advance by Merritt, the exposure, dangers and sufferings of Crook's command at Rose Bud and subsequent campaigns, the gallant defence against untold numbers in night marches, and months of fatigue, privations and exposure to cold, and danger. I could name officers, men, and regiments of whom too much cannot be said. When I meet a young officer who tells me he had the

misfortune to be too young for the "Civil War" but had only Indian fights for his record, I have more respect for him than for one who fought at Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. In the Civil War, one was under fire for a short time, not very particularly shot at, had the prospect of promotion, and if wounded was safely and tenderly cared for, in hands of friend or foe. In Indian fighting he is the target for hundreds of sharpshooters, unseen by him, with no prospect of reward, rather a prospect of condemnation; if wounded, his chances either way are bad, and death is often preferable to the suffering he has to endure—no food, no shelter, and to be carried for miles over a rough country in a litter.

I have written at some length on this subject, but I feel that, as the law is now, a great injustice is done our officers. Enlisted men receive medals and certificates of merit (increase of pay), but the officer who commands gets nothing. The younger officers, who have no brevets, are the ones most interested, and I hope those, as well as others, may use all their influence to obtain this object; and if successful Gen. Crook is much to be thanked for advocating this just law.

The trouble generally is that official reports are made and then pigeon-holed. In the case of the above recommendations, let them be followed up till the necessary changes are made. Reports are made for some good to be accomplished; reading and laying aside work never accomplish anything. Let us all act, and together, and thank our general officers for starting the ball a-rolling.

One omission is noticed in all the reports, and doubtless it was accidental—that of "compulsory retirements." Whew! I can hear the old fellows say "we are not old—have inherited strong constitutions, and are not like the later generation." That may be so; so much the better, they can enjoy themselves on the retired list. With compulsory retirement established, every man, as in the Navy, would be preparing for the event, and look forward with pleasure for that period of rest, and not, as now, with bitterness and a determination to resist the passage of such a law. You have had your day, gentlemen; cease to be selfish, and brighten the hearts and faces of the younger officers by gracefully stepping out while they step in.

ESSAYONS.

INSTRUCTION IN THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In reading the Report of the Engineer in Chief of the Navy, in your valuable paper of the 4th instant, I noticed a paragraph in the report which shows that that gentleman is laboring under a wrong impression.

If the paragraph referred to, i. e., "In the Royal Academy" (referring undoubtedly to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England), "the sciences of steam engineering and naval architecture are regarded as one, i. e., the same course of studies are pursued in the two branches of engineering, as it should be, having reference to the designing and construction of iron and steel ships," was allowed to pass, without comment, very many officers of the service would also be led into error by it, and for the information of the readers of the JOURNAL, especially naval officers, I will state the facts of the case as obtained by me from indisputable authority.

Engineer students in the Royal Naval College, who have been found qualified after a six years' course of practical training in the engineers department of the dockyards, go on probation to the Royal College as acting assistant engineers, where they pass through a course of higher instruction during one term. From six to nine months, of the six years in the dockyards, is spent in becoming acquainted with the principal features of iron ships and ship building, but the course is adopted for a very special reason. When serving afloat on her Majesty's ships an engineer has to take charge of the double bottom, the steam pumping, and flooding arrangements, water tight doors, etc., and it is for the purpose of fitting engineers for such a charge that the very limited course of training above described is given. This is no doubt the instruction referred to by Chief Engineer King, on page 374 of his "Report on European Ships of War."

Two assistant engineers are selected annually from those who take the highest place at the examination on the completion of their term to take a further course of scientific instruction. One or two are selected for a still higher course of training during a third term, and to these students the Admiralty circular promises, after some service at sea, suitable appointments at Whitehall, dockyards, or elsewhere. Engineer students while at the Royal College receive no instruction in the principles and practice of ship designing, while the course of study in that respect for Naval Architect students is very extensive, running through three terms. Engineers in the English Navy and at the Royal College deal only with questions relating to boilers, engines, and machinery. There is not a single instance in the English Navy in which an engineer officer has been employed as the overseer of the construction of iron ships. The Admiralty always appoint shipwright officers. In the Admiralty service, engineers have absolutely nothing to do with the designing or construction of any class of vessels—iron, composite, or wood; nor have they done anything towards the remarkable progress made in the structural improvements of ships. All this is the work of naval architects.

The whole course of training at the Royal College for the two professions involve many similar and identical branches, particularly on the mathematical side; but on the strictly technical and professional the two courses are perfectly distinct. The two cadet engineers now at the Royal College, and who are referred to in the Report of the Engineer in Chief, are not there to take a higher course of training in their own profession, but have substituted the study of the science of Naval Architecture, under which general title are included the principles of "Naval Design," and the arts of "Laying Off" and "Ship Building." They are no doubt doing

the best they can while laboring under the misfortune of having had no previous practical experience, which all naval architect students from the dockyards are compelled to have, and if successful expect on the completion of their course to be appointed assistant naval constructors and transferred from the Engineer to the Naval Construction Corps of our Navy.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

F. D. WILSON, Naval Constructor, U. S. N.
U. S. NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR'S OFFICE, DEC. 14, 1880.

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

The artillery will end the old dispute between themselves and the ordnance officers concerning the Washington Arsenal by taking complete possession of it as an artillery post. It is to be the headquarters of the 2d Artillery, with four batteries stationed there besides a light battery. This with the band will make it a lively post for the vicinity of Washington. The buildings are now being overhauled and altered to provide for the enlarged garrison. They will hardly be sufficient at the best, and some of the subalterns are kept awake nights studying over the problem as to how to stow away their families and their effects in the narrow quarters assigned to them. One of the estimates for altering buildings was, I am told, thrown out because the plans included servants' rooms, and the law does not allow servants to officers. Is not this drawing it rather fine? The law does not allow the employment of soldiers as servants, but it does not insist that the wife, even of a second lieutenant, must do her own washing and scrubbing.

Considerable discussion is occasioned by the anomalous position in which General Getty is placed by his assignment to duty according to his brevet rank of major-general. His rank by brevet dates from March 18, 1865, while that of Gen. Hancock as full major-general dates from July 26, 1866. Thus we find a division and department commander in the curious position of being ranked by one of his subordinate commanders. Gen. Getty has nothing more than he deserves, and indeed his assignment is regarded as a recognition of services that ought to have secured for him the full commission of brigadier-general which would have been more satisfactory to him than his present assignment.

The assignment of Gen. Hancock to duty, also according to his brevet rank, which took place on Wednesday, secures to him the position of ranking, though there is not much margin to spare, as his brevet of major-general is of the same date with that of Gen. Getty.

Extensive preparations for the inauguration are in progress, and Col. Corbin, of the Adjutant-General's Office, who has the matter in charge, is seeking to make the most of the military display. He expects the entire Pennsylvania division, and is anxious for as large a representation as possible from New York. He tells me that quarters will be furnished to all who come, in churches, school houses, warehouses, etc. He is in hopes to secure round trip tickets for \$5, or certainly for the fare one way (\$7.50). The expenses of subsistence here he estimates at \$5 more. Thus, if he accomplishes his purpose in regard to fares, the necessary expenses of the trip from New York will be \$10; though we should advise those who come to have something more in their pockets. Thus far the following military organizations have signified their intention to attend:

Pennsylvania.—1st Brigade, Major W. J. Wilson; 2,000 men. (Later advices report the entire division as coming.) Titusville Citizen Corps, Col. W. B. Roberts, 80 men; Co. E, 8th regiment, B. F. Gilmore; Co. H, 11th regiment, D. Brainard Case, 55 men; Gray Invincibles, A. Oscar Jones; Quay Guard, D. W. Miller.

Ohio.—Co. I, 1st Infantry, Capt. John Foelger; 1st Cleveland Troop, J. N. Stewart; Falkner Guard, Cleveland, 60 men.

Illinois.—16th Battalion, Chicago, 100 men; Co. E, 6th Infantry, Chicago, Robt. Vieiling.

Wisconsin.—Janesville Guards, Marcus Peterson, Jr.; National Guard, Madison, C. P. Chapman, 40 to 50 men.

Michigan.—Grand Rapids Guard, Dennis L. Rogers. *New York*.—80th Separate Co., Elmira, Lieut. E. M. Hoffman; Old Guard Battalion, Brooklyn, Maj. Jos. Wells, 800 men; Richfield Springs Vet. Corps, Parker D. Fay, 100 men; Sumner Corps, Syracuse, Capt. T. W. Barber; 27th Separate Co., Capt. S. A. Beman, 65 men.

Connecticut.—Sedgwick Guard, Bridgeport, Geo. W. Cornell, 60 to 80 men.

Maryland.—Hamilton Light Infantry, Lieut. Jas. F. Harrison, 60 men.

But here comes Norman Wiard back from China with a fresh importation of Chinese gongs, which he is sounding in the ears of Congress, and he may confuse the Senate with his claims sufficiently to complicate matters. He appears this time with his memorial, and presents himself in the old role of a patriotic citizen offering to make guns at less than half price.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

EVENING, AT CAMP SHERIDAN.

The parting beams of slow declining day,
With golden halo round yon distant hill;
O'er bux and prairie lengthening shadows play,
And darkening glooms the silent canon fill.
Ranged mountains, looming, veiled in purple haze,
For ever stretching plain are dimly seen,
Whose peaks reflect the sun's receding rays;
The undulating desert lies between.
From vast expanse the be-tiding cliffs arise—
Their rugged brows and palisades steep—
Standing in bold relief against the vaulted skies,
Eternal watch and ward, in solemn grandeur, keep.
Afar, a sinuous trace of luminous light,
Where rippling waves reflect the twilight's gleam,
Reveals, as slowly fall the shades of night,
The crystal waters of the winding stream.
Closed is the day; the bugles now are sounding
From out their brazen throats the loud "Tattoo";
From cliff to cliff, the echoes now resounding
The wild refrain prolonged o'er distant hills pursue.

THE ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

Bills Introduced.—S. 1853, by Mr. McPherson, to regulate appointments and promotions in the staff of the Marine Corps. Referred to Naval Committee (same as H. R. 6503.) S. 1875, by Mr. Cameron, to pay \$373,879.88 to the administratrix of the estate of Richard W. Meade, this being the amount adjudicated by the Spanish government May 19, 1820. Referred to Claims Committee. S. 1883, for the relief of Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Inf.; (this bill was reported adversely at the last session and is reintroduced with additional evidence.) Referred to Military Committee. S. 1904, by Mr. Rollins, for the relief of Capt. Egbert Thompson, U. S. N. Referred to Naval Committee.

In the House, H. R. 6551, by Mr. Brown (by request), to equalize the pay of rear-admirals on the retired list. Referred to the Naval Committee. H. R. 6563, by Mr. Hubbell, "to consolidate the Bureaus of Military Justice and the Corps of Judge-Advocates, and for other purposes." Referred to Military Committee. H. R. 6575, by Mr. Phillips, "to amend sec. 1514, R. S., respecting the Naval Academy." Referred to Naval Committee. H. R. 6577, by Mr. Hammond, "to correct appointments in the Pay Department of the Army." Referred to Military Committee. H. R. 6592, by Mr. Whitthorne, to provide a pedestal for the Farragut monument; H. R. 6594, by Mr. Dibble (by request), "to authorize the retirement of certain officers of the Army;" to Military Committee.

Bills Passed.—By both houses: S. No. 533 for the relief of Chas. W. Abbot, a pay director, and W. W. Barry, a passed Assistant Paymaster U. S. Navy. By the Senate: S. 1139 for the relief of Fitz John Porter (as amended by the adoption of a substitute). By the House: S. 992 to increase the pension of the widow of ex-President Tyler to \$100 a month. H. R. 6529, the Fortification Appropriation bill. Dec. 9th, the House passed the bill (S. 1191) for the relief of James Monroe Heiskell, of Baltimore.

Relief of General Ord.—On December 16, Mr. Maxey introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the President to place General E. O. C. Ord on the retired list, with the pay and emoluments of his brevet rank of Major-General.

The Pension Appropriation Bill.—This bill, appropriating \$50,000, was passed by the House Thursday, Dec. 16.

The Senate, Dec. 13, passed Mr. Vest's resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of such legislation by Congress as may require the filling of all vacancies in the Signal Corps above the rank of sergeant by promotion from said corps or by the appointment to such vacancies of officers from the Army or Navy of the United States; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Resolutions.—In the House the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Goode, was agreed to Dec. 9:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the United States arsenal buildings and grounds at Little Rock, Arkansas, be not one of "the posts of but slight value for military purposes, owing to the changed condition of the country and the occupation of which is continued at great expense and inconvenience," referred to in the President's last annual message to Congress; and if the same cannot with proper regard to the Service be disposed of to the State of Arkansas, and if so, upon what terms; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

H. R. 341, to authorize Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to accept a French decoration. The House has adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House of the facts known to his Department in regard to the character and value of Sawyer's canister shot, and its adoption by the Government; and to communicate his opinion as to the justice and expediency of purchasing the same by the United States, or otherwise reimbursing said Sawyer therefor.

The Senate, Dec. 14, adopted the following on motion of Mr. Logan:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish at once the correspondence between Gen. J. M. Sch field and Major A. B. Gardner in regard to the board of officers inquiring into the case of Fitz-John Porter.

Executive Communications.—In the Senate, Dec. 13, the Vice-President presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a suggestion of the Committee on Appropriations, communications from Norman Ward in relation to the solution of the ordnance problem, etc.; which, on motion of Mr. Morgan, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of investigation of accounts of disbursing officers, to accompany the annual report of Inspector-General for the year 1880; referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

Also letter, transmitting communication from the Chief of Engineers and Capt. O. H. Ernst.

The Fortification Bill.—This bill has been passed by the House precisely as it was reported from the Committee. It is as follows:

H. R. 6569 (reported Dec. 9 from the Committee on Appropriations and recommittees to it). Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the sum of \$1,000,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defence, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; also, the following for the armament of fortifications, namely: For the armament of sea-coast fortifications, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defence, carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, and for machine guns, including the conversion of smooth-bore cannon into rifles, and the manufacture of four improved breech-loading 12-inch rifled guns, \$400,000. For torpedoes for harbor defences, and the preservation of the same, and for torpedo experiments in their application to harbor and land defence, and for instruction of engineer battalions in their preparation and application, \$50,000. *Provided*, That the money herein appropriated for torpedoes shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedo boats to be operated from shore stations for the destruction of an enemy's vessel approaching the shore or entering the channels and fairways of harbors. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to exchange the unserviceable and unsuitable powder and shot on hand for new powder and projectiles, or to sell the same and purchase similar articles with the proceeds of the sales.

Petitions and Memorials.—In the Senate was presented, Dec. 13, a resolution from the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati favoring the passage of an act authorizing the President of the United States to invite the government of the French Republic to send a suitable representation from the French army and navy to the centennial celebration at Yorktown, that a suitable detachment of the United States Army be sent there, and that a suitable sum be appropriated therefor; referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Cockrell presented the petition of J. H. Fillmore and others, midshipmen United States Navy, praying to have a defined rank in the Service; referred to Naval Committee.

The following bill was, Dec. 11th, laid aside to be reported favorably to the House:

Be it enacted, etc., That Charles W. Abbot, a pay director, and W. W. Barry, a passed assistant paymaster, in the United States Navy, be, and they are hereby, released from liability or loss in consequence of the embezzlement of \$2,605.54 by R. J. O'Reilly, a paymaster's clerk in the Navy-yard at Boston. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to refund to said Abbot the sum of \$797.15, and to said Barry \$1,808.39, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The bill H. R. 3784, to compensate Asa Weeks for his torpedoes came up on the private calendar, but went over.

In the Senate, Dec. 18, Mr. Burnside presented new evidence in the case of James H. Carpenter, late 17th Infantry, and secured a reconsideration of the vote of last session, by which the bill (S. 129) authorizing him to be placed upon the retired list was lost. The bill is accordingly recommitted to the Military Committee.

Mr. Murch tried, Dec. 9th, to bring up the bill for the relief of Greenleaf Cilley (S. 49), but the Chairman of the Naval Committee objected, and it went over.

Mr. Dibble, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 6288) for the relief of Capt. Wm. H. Rexford; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the Private Calendar, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

We give a list of the Committees of Congress of chief interest to our readers:

SENATE COMMITTEES.

On Appropriations.—Messrs. Davis, of West Virginia, (chairman), Withers, Beck, Wallace, Eaton, Windom, Allison, Blaine, and Booth.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Randolph, (chairman), Cockrell, Maxey, Granger, Hampton, Burnside, Plumb, Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Logan.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. McPherson, (chairman), Whittle, Jones of Florida, Vance, Farley, Anthony, Blaine, Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Ferry.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

On Appropriations.—Messrs. Atkins, Blunt, Singleton of Mississippi, Clymer, Blackburn, Wells, Cobb, Forney, McMahon, Baker, Monroe, Hawley, Hubbell, Cannon of Illinois, and Hancock.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Sparks, Dible, Bragg, Johnston, Smith of Texas, Le Ferre, Upson, White, McCook, Marsh, Browne, and Magruder.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Ross, Scalap, Henkle, Thomas, Turner, Spear, O'Brien, Dick, Daggett, Hawk, and James.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Whitthorne, Goode, Morse, Elsm, Davidson, Talbot, O'Brien, Harris of Massachusetts, Harmer, Briggs, and Bower.

Resolutions Introduced.—H. R. 335. Authorizes the Secretary of War to exchange the arms of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Petitions.—Many petitions in the House from Catholic beneficial associations, regarding chaplains in the Army, have been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Petitions in the House of the survivors of Admiral Farragut's and Admiral Porter's commands, for arrears of prize money, have been referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1139. Amendment proposed by Mr. Randolph to the bill (S. 1139) for the relief of Fitz John Porter, late major-general of the United States Volunteers and colonel of the Army, viz.: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to reinstate to the Army Fitz John Porter, who was dismissed by sentence of Court-martial January 19, 1863: *Provided*, however, That such reinstatement shall give no higher rank than colonel on the retired list: *And provided further*, That said Porter shall receive no pay, compensation, or allowance for the time intervening between his dismissal and his restoration.

S. 1853. To regulate appointments and promotions in the staff of the Marine Corps. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter the adjutant and inspector and the paymaster of the Marine Corps shall be appointed by selections from the captains on the active list of said corps, and the quartermaster by promotion from the assistant quartermasters on the active list, according to seniority, and appointments to fill vacancies in the office of assistant quartermaster by selection from the 1st lieutenants on the active list.

Sec. 2. That the adjutant and inspector, quartermaster and paymaster, after thirty years' service in the Marine Corps, including service in the volunteer Army or Navy of the United States, shall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and after forty years' service the rank of colonel; and the assistant quartermasters, after twenty years' service, five of which shall have been in the quartermaster's department of said corps, shall have the rank of major; but nothing in this act shall entitle any of the above-named officers to back pay or allowances.

TEXT OF BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1878. For the relief of Carlie Boyd. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Carlie Boyd, lately captain of the 17th Regiment U. S. Infantry, and brevet lieutenant-colonel of the U. S. A., having been wholly retired from the Army on March 22, 1879, and having been disabled by wounds received in battle while in the military service of the United States, be, and he is hereby, restored to the rank in the Army which he held at the time of said retirement; with instructions to the Secretary of War to place him on the retired list of the Army with said rank, and without regard to the limit as to numbers heretofore fixed by law for said retired list; and that he shall receive the pay of a retired officer of his rank and length of service from and after March 22, 1880.

S. 1883. For the relief of Lieut. John A. Payne, 19th Infantry, U. S. A. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be paid to 2d Lieut. John A. Payne, of the 19th Infantry, U. S. A., such sum as the quartermaster-general may certify to him to be the fair value, at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, of the personal effects of said Lieut. Payne lost by destruction of his quarters by fire at said Camp Supply on the night of July 1, 1877. Said sum shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$850, and shall be paid out of any money appropriated for the pay of the Army.

H. R. 6288, giving Capt. Wm. H. Rexford, Ordnance Storekeeper, \$90.75 stolen from him, is favorably reported upon by the Military Committee, who urge that he was without fault in the matter.

H. R. 6515 (Mr. Ward). To provide for an Assistant Secretary of War. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That there shall be in the Department of War an officer entitled Assistant Secretary of War, who shall be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and who shall perform such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined or entrusted to him by the President of the United States or the Secretary of War relative to military commissions, the military forces, the warlike stores of the United States, and other matters respecting military affairs and the administration of said Department of War; and in case of the death, resignation, suspension from office, absence, or sickness of the Secretary of War, the said Assistant Secretary shall perform the duties of the head of said department until a successor is appointed or such vacancy, suspension, absence, or sickness shall cease: *Provided*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of War shall be four thousand dollars per annum.

Provided, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of War shall be four thousand dollars per annum.

H. R. 6521 gives Henry F. Mann \$150,000 as compensation for the time and money expended between May 26, 1862, and Dec. 1, 1880, in "making, experimenting with, and introducing his improved system of breech-loading rifled ordnance and projectiles for breech-loading rifled guns to the War and Navy Departments; this appropriation to be available on the passage of this act.

H. R. 6551 (Mr. Browne). To equalize the pay of rear-admirals on the retired list. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That retired rear-admirals promoted from the list of commodores, after twenty or more years of sea-service, by special act of Congress, or for gallant, meritorious, or other distinguished service, shall receive the retired pay of their present grade from date of present commission.

H. R. 6554 (Mr. Carpenter). To amend the pension laws of the United States. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all persons who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall have lost one foot or leg and been permanently disabled in the other foot or leg, or shall have lost one hand or arm and been permanently disabled in the other hand or arm, shall be entitled to a pension for each of such disabilities, and at such a rate as is provided for by the provisions of the existing laws for each disability. *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce pensions in any case.

H. R. 6569 (Mr. Hubbell). To consolidate the Bureau of Military Justice and the corps of the judge-advocates of the Army, and for other purposes. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Bureau of Military Justice and the corps of judge-advocates of the Army be, and the same are hereby, consolidated under the title of Judge-Advocate's Department, and shall consist of one Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank, pay, and allowances of brigadier-general; one assistant judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay, and allowances of colonel; two deputy judge-advocate-generals, with the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant-colonels; four judge-advocates, with the rank, pay, and allowances of majors; and four assistant judge-advocates, with the rank, pay, and allowances of captains of cavalry: *Provided*, That no officer shall be reduced in grade by the operation of this act.

H. R. 6595 (Mr. Dibble). To authorize the retirement of certain officers of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, to place on the retired list of the Army, on their own application, any commissioned officers who shall have served fifteen consecutive years or more in the rank they hold at the time of making application for retirement, computing from date of commission: *Provided*, That retirements made in accordance herewith shall not be in excess of the total number of the retired list as now authorized by law: *And provided further*, That no commissioned officer shall be retired under this act below the grade of captain. And the officers who may be retired by virtue of this law shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as are now allowed or may be hereafter allowed to officers retired from active service.

H. R. 6614. The Military Academy Appropriation bill, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, Dec. 14, and recommitted to it, contains the usual appropriations. The estimates upon which this bill is framed are \$394,442.53; the total sum recommended by this bill is \$322,135.37, and the total amount appropriated under law of 1880, \$316,234.28. \$2,500 is given for completing the roof of the cadet barracks, and \$25,000 for continuing the addition to it. For the hospital, \$11,617.84 is given. To the appropriation for the department of law this proviso is added: "*Provided*, That the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, assign any officer of the Army as professor of law."

H. R. 335. "That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to exchange the calibre fifty Springfield breech-loading rifle, with which the troops of the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania are now armed, for the calibre forty-five Springfield breech-loading rifle, as well as such calibre fifty ammunition as may be on hand in said State issued by the General Government."

S. 1880. Grants a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of late Pay Director Wm. Brenton Boggs, U. S. N., from his death, March 11, 1875.

H. R. 6537. Gives \$1,800 to the widow of the late Lieut. Col. Jas. H. Hook, A. C. General, U. S. A., for extra services performed by her husband.

H. R. 6576 (by Mr. Phillips). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 1514, chap. Ave, R. S., be, and the same is hereby amended, by adding after the word "vacancy," in the seventh line of said section, the following words to wit: "by appointment from such district."

H. R. 6578 (by Mr. John Hammond). To correct the appointment in the Pay Department of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the appointment of Benjamin Alford as brigadier general and Paymaster General, United States Army, both, as to rank and pay, to date from the 1st of January, 1872, the date he entered on the duties of his office; said payment to be made from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; said legislation being recommended by the Secretary of War in a report dated January 8, 1879, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. R. 6586 (by Mr. Butterworth). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That no volunteer soldier who served in the late war faithfully according to the terms of his enlistment until the 9th day of April, 1865, shall be deemed or held to have been a deserter from the Army; and every such soldier having served faithfully as aforesaid shall be entitled to receive an honorable discharge and all pay and bounty which may have been withheld and to which he would have been entitled had he been present and formally mustered out of the service with the regiment or command to which he belonged. And in case such soldier shall be deceased, the discharge, pay, and bounty shall be issued and paid to his heirs or legal representatives: *Provided*, however, That no soldier who served in the Army a period less than three months shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act. (The preamble recites the fact that many volunteer soldiers who served faithfully to the end of the war, are reported as deserters because they were not present at the final muster out.)

The Case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter.—The Senate on Tuesday, Dec. 15, disposed of the Fitz-John Porter case by the passage of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Dawes, as a substitute for that of Mr. Randolph:

Resolved, The President is hereby authorized within eighteen months from the passage of this act, in his discretion, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to the Army Fitz-John Porter, who was dismissed by sentence of Court-martial January 19, 1863: *Provided*, however, That such appointment shall give no higher rank than colonel on the retired list: *And provided further*, That said Porter shall receive no pay, compensation, or allowance for the time intervening between his dismissal and such appointment.

The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Brown, Butler, Call, Coke, Davis (West Virginia), Farley, Garland, Groome, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill (Georgia), Johnston, Jones, Jones (Florida), Kernan, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Fugh,

Randolph, Ransom, Salisbury, Slater, Thurman, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, Wallace, Williams, and Withers—37.
Nays—Messrs. Allison, Baldwin, Booth, Burnside, Cameron (Wisconsin), Carpenter, Davis (Illinois), Edmunds, Ferry, H. Miller, Hill (California), Ingal, Kirkwood, Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Rollins, Saunders, Sharon, Teller, and Windom—21.
Pairs were announced, between Senators Anthony and Eaton; Blaine and Lamar; and Hampton and Plumb. Messrs. Bruce, Daves, Hoar, and Platt were present, but did not vote.

Mr. Edmunds inquired what became of the preamble. Mr. Daves said his amendment proposed to strike that out. Mr. Randolph said he so understood it. Mr. Edmunds said there had been no action of the Senate, striking it out, and asked that it be read. The preamble was then read. It is as follows:

Whereas, A Board of Army officers was convened by order of the President, by Special Orders numbered seventy-eight, dated Headquarters of the Army, Washington, April 12, 1878, to examine, in connection with the record of the trial by Court-martial of Maj.-Gen. P. Porter, such new evidence relating to the merits of said case as was then on file in the War Department, together with such other evidence as might be presented to said Board, and to report, with the reasons for their conclusion, what action, if any, in their opinion, justice required should be taken; and said application by the President, and said Board reported that they had made a very thorough examination of all the evidence presented, and bearing in any manner upon the merits of the case, in addition to that which was before the Court-martial, and also reported with entire unanimity, and without doubt in their own minds, with the reasons for their conclusions, that, in their opinion, justice required such action as might be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the Court-martial in the case of Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, and to restore him to the position of which that sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the Service; and

Whereas, The President did heretofore transmit the proceedings and conclusions of the Board to Congress with a message declaring that, as he was without power in the absence of legislation to act upon the recommendation of the report further than by submitting the same to Congress, the said proceedings and conclusions were transmitted for the information of Congress, and for such action as in their wisdom should seem expedient and just. Therefore, etc.

Mr. Thurman—That is very proper, and I hope it will be retained by the Senate.

A vote was then taken and the preamble was agreed to by a vote of 36 to 23, a party vote, except Mr. Davis, of Illinois, who voted no.

During the debate, Mr. Randolph said he had not the slightest doubt of the power of Congress to pass such a bill as he had offered yesterday, but so anxious was he to have the bill passed, and to secure as many votes for it as possible, that he would accept the amendment, his object being to avoid controversy on Constitutional questions like those of yesterday.

Mr. Logan said the object of the bill all through had been to dodge the verdict of the Court-martial. If the friends of Fitz-John Porter wanted him restored to the Army, let them ask the President to pardon him. He declared that Porter was not worthy of appointment to the Army, and ought not to be appointed. The effect of the present amendment was to put the man back in the Army without a pardon, which made it as objectionable to him as the proposition to reinstate him. He had thought the bill disposed of at the last session. He had reason to believe that, had a vote been taken then, there would not have been twenty votes for it.

Yesterday a change seemed to have come over the spirit of their dreams. There seemed to be a disposition to do a generous act. If a generous act was to be done, let it be done toward some one worthy of it. This man was no more entitled to go on the retired list or on the active list than Jeff. Davis. He had more respect for a man who did his duty on the other side than for the man who failed in his duty on either side. To put men in the Army who had failed in their duty was to cast a slur upon the whole Army. If the Republican side began by restoring this man, where would it end? There were to-day a hundred and fifteen men who were dismissed in the same manner as Fitz-John Porter. If they began with this, there would be a swarm coming to Congress, each as well entitled to restoration as this man. If they wanted rest and quiet, they should have things settled during the war at rest.

Mr. Burnside said that since he offered his amendment, last session, his belief in the power of Congress to order a new trial had been considerably shaken, and he could not feel that it had authority to set aside the verdict of a Court-martial approved by the Senate. He then addressed the Senate in a speech upon the general merits of the case, and in opposition to the bill and amendment.

BREVET RANK IN VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

As a contribution to the mooted question of brevet rank, the following correspondence will be found of interest and importance:

H. Q., M. O. L. L. U. S., }
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1880. }

Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to apply to you on behalf of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, for information upon the following points:

I. During the War of the Rebellion, and shortly after its close, the Governors of the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, conferred brevet rank upon certain officers who had served in the regiments of their respective States.

In order to establish the correct relative status of some of the Companions of the Order, I have the honor to inquire whether these brevet appointments received any recognition from the General Government or the War Department, and if so, whether they are recognized as conferring brevet rank in the "United States Volunteers."

II. In some of those States appointments of second lieutenants by brevet, and possibly of higher grades, were conferred upon non-commissioned officers and privates. Are such appointees recognized by the War Department as entitled to be designated as officers by brevet in the "United States Volunteers?"

III. The commission for brevet rank granted to officers of volunteers who served during the War of the Rebellion, were, in most instances, granted after the discharge of those officers from the service. These commissions, on their face, state that they are to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being. Are these appointees considered as still in the volunteer service of the United States, and liable to active duty when called upon by the President—the duties and privileges of their respective offices being suspended in the meantime? [See Fry on Brevets, p. 10.]

IV. In cases where brevet commissions were granted by the President, in the usual manner, to enlisted men in the volunteer service (See Fry on Brevets, p. 236),

are such appointees recognized by the War Department as officers?

V. Do the appointments to brevet rank made by the President alone (as promulgated, for example, in General Orders No. 91 of 1867 and No. 84 of 1868) have the same effect as appointments to brevet rank made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate?

VI. Do the provisions of section 1226 Revised Statutes of the United States allowing officers who have served during the Rebellion as Volunteers in the Army of the United States, and who have been honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commissions in the volunteer service, apply to those officers who did not continue in the regular service; in other words, are such honorably discharged officers of volunteers, not new in the regular service, entitled to bear such titles, and wear such uniforms upon occasions of ceremony—as for instance, at foreign courts, or upon such occasions as inclination may prompt, or the regulations of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion may designate as occasions of ceremony? If so what uniform is so permitted—that prescribed at the time of service, or that by present regulations?

I have the honor to be, etc.,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Acting Recorder-in-Chief.

The Secretary of War replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
November 29, 1880. }

Bot. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, Acting Recorder-in-Chief, M. O. L. L. U. S., Philadelphia:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, making certain inquiries touching brevet appointments made during the late war, etc., and, in reply thereto, would invite your attention to the enclosed copy of report of the Adjutant-General, dated the 23d inst., which contains the information desired.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
November 23, 1880. }

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War replying to the questions asked in this communication as follows:

I. Brevet commissions from Governors of States were not recognized by the United States Government or War Department.

II. Enlisted men brevetted by State governments were not regarded by the War Department as "officers by brevet in the United States Volunteers."

III. The volunteer officers brevetted by the President during and after the war, are not considered as still in the volunteer service of the United States. Although many of these brevet commissions were not actually issued till after discharge of the officers at the close of the war, they gave, as a general rule, brevet rank from a date prior to that of discharge. These brevets were considered as in the nature of a reward for services rendered, and were based on the actual rank the officers held in the United States Volunteer Services. The recognized rule is, that a brevet appointment falls and ceases to be effective with the commission on which it is based.

IV. Brevet commissions were issued to enlisted men in the volunteers through error only. There were but very few cases like that referred to in the case of Private Stowe. The person so brevetted, however, would probably be entitled to all the privileges which the law attaches to brevet rank thus conferred.

V. Yes—if afterwards confirmed by the Senate. If not confirmed, or rejected by the Senate at its next ensuing session, the appointment expired with the final adjournment of the Senate, or if rejected, at date of such rejection.

VI. The law has been regarded as applying to honorably discharged officers of volunteers. It allows them to wear, "upon occasions of ceremony," the "uniform of the highest grade they have held, by brevet or other commissions," etc.

The uniform prescribed for the volunteer officers in the United States Service was the same as that for the Regular Army. It would seem to be optional with the ex-volunteer officers to wear either the uniform of their respective grades in use at the term of their service, or that which may have been, or may hereafter be prescribed for officers of the Army.

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

A PROBLEM IN STRATEGOS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: As the game of Strategos will be played more or less at many military posts during the coming winter, I have the honor to propose through the medium of the JOURNAL, a very simple problem which I shall designate as the "Fight at Gaither's Farm." The study of this problem will afford considerable practice not only in the use of the tables and instruments, but also in the exercise of the functions of referee. The problem proposed has already been played several times by myself with other officers, and the military interest it awakens can be vouched for. Its scope is amply large for a trial game—it can be readily studied by two officers if they are conversant with the rules and procedures. It can be finished in an evening at their own quarters. The map necessary can be found at all military posts, it being that of the battlefield of Iuka, Miss., and one of those published and issued by the Engineer Department. This map is drawn to a 10-inch scale (required by the pieces,) and is about the size of an ordinary centre table.

Before commencing the game, Chapter IV. Advanced Game, and Appendix D in the book of Rules, should be carefully studied. A small table for the marking boards, etc., should be placed near the players, and in the first game or so screens, etc., be dispensed with, and both players employ the same map. The important things to acquire at first are familiarity with the rules

and procedure; these once understood the various niceties may be introduced without fear of confusion, and the same problem, with its minor details altered and sides changed, may be reattempted.

It is from the study of such simple problems as the one now proposed that the most benefit is to be derived; they will be found far less tedious, than those which concern the movements of corps and armies, and fully as instructive. Indeed, where large bodies or troops are employed upon each side, I would suggest that the study be made to partake more of a strategic and grand tactical nature, and not lengthened out by so close an attention to the details as can be afforded in a small problem such as the one now proposed.

Deep interest in the war game must naturally be slow of development, but my advice goes to show that it has already taken root in several quarters. Through the medium of the JOURNAL some very interesting problems can be interchanged, and perhaps considerable professional discussion in due time excited.

As a mere beginning in this direction, I have, therefore, the honor to submit the following.

C. A. L. TOTTEN, U. S. A.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1880.

THE FIGHT AT GAITHER'S FARM.

GENERAL PROBLEM.

The Blue army occupies the country North of Iuka. The Red army occupies the country South of Iuka. Iuka is an important station on the M. and O. R. R. Both parties have good maps of the surrounding country. The armies have not yet come into contact, nor even "felt" each other. For further information, see special problems.

Notes.—The map may be studied with instruments. The Commander of Blue army will locate his troops at 10 A. M. on the 1st inst. The Commander of Red army will locate his at 12 M. the same day.

Messenger can go from Dick Rix's to Iuka depot in 10 m. Messenger can go from depot at Iuka to Dubois's in 6½ m. Messenger can go from depot at Iuka to Gaither's in 4 m. Messenger can go from depot at Iuka to house at Crossroads in 8 m.

Train can trot from Curtis's to edge of woods at Gaither's in 14 m.

Infantry can break bivouac and get under way in 10 m. Cav. and Art. can break bivouac and get under way in 15 m.

Special Problem for Blue Army.

Commanding Officer at Iuka, etc.:

SIR: I. Your forces are disposed as follows:

(1st) There is an outpost at Gaither's farm house, consisting of 1 company (100) of Cav. The captain of this company has placed a detachment of 25 men at the Crossroads, a quarter of a mile east of Meeting-house, near Dick Rix's, with orders to keep him informed of whatever happens. The lieutenant in charge of this detachment has placed a picket of 5 men at Dick Rix's, with orders to scout occasionally along the road to the south; he has also placed another picket of equal strength about 1,000 yards down the other road (towards Wheelock's), with similar instructions.

(2d.) There is a body of 3 companies (300) Infantry, 1 company (100) Cavalry, and half battery 3" Rifle at Dubois's. The outpost at Gaither's is a part of this command. Pickets from Dubois's are stationed to watch the Fulton road to the south.

(3d.) Your main force is one mile north of Iuka. It consists of 800 Infantry, 200 Cavalry, and 1½ batteries of 3" Rifles. Your own headquarters have been just located in the depot of this place, where you now have but one company of Cavalry.

II. The above is the condition of affairs at 1.30 P. M. to-day. Your troops are now in bivouac, having arrived at and near Iuka at 9 A. M. this morning, with instructions to look out for small bodies of the enemy, and to secure all the forage you can. The roads are in good condition, and your troops fresh.

III. At 1.57 P. M., two messengers arrive simultaneously at your headquarters. Messenger No. 1 is breathless with excitement and hard riding, and reports as follows. (See envelope marked "C," which will be opened at 1.58 P. M.) Messenger No. 2 brings the information contained in envelope marked "D," which will be opened immediately after.

IV. You will give your orders, and make your dispositions, after opening these envelopes. The referee will take notice of the time actually required by you to form your plans, etc., and add it to that requisite to set your various dispositions on foot.

Signed, ****, Director.

Special Problem for Red Army.

Commanding Officer of Forage Trains, etc.:

SIR: I. You are in charge of a train of 53 empty 6-horse Army wagons, and are en route for Gaither's farm, situated half a mile south of Iuka. At this place there is a large store of grain in bags; there is also much straw and hay in ricks. You will seize and bring off all the grain, and as much hay as you can load. Destroy the rest. It is understood that the enemy are advancing towards Iuka rapidly; you must therefore use the utmost despatch in reaching Gaither's, and in accomplishing your mission, as it is probable that you will encounter them before you get back. Time is perhaps the chief element in your favor.

II. Your train-guard consists of—
8 Companies (800 men) of Cavalry.
1 Company (100 men) of Infantry.
1 Battery of Horse Artillery 14 3d Rifles.
2 45 cal. Gatling guns.

III. At half-past one P. M. on the 1st inst. your train is about two miles south of N. Curtis's house, on the main road (south-west) to Iuka. You are moving at a trot, and will reach the Curtis house at 1.45 P. M., where a rest of ten minutes will be done. Your train is to be tactically arranged as though near the enemy; your advice however are to the effect that the latter have not yet reached Iuka.

IV. When about half a mile south of Curtis's (1.40 P. M.), you are riding at the head of your main column and hear a few rapid shots in your front, and upon reaching Curtis's and sounding the halt (1.45 P. M.), a prisoner is brought in by a sergeant, who reports as per envelope marked "A." The prisoner being then closely interrogated states as per envelope marked "B."

Signed, ****, Director.

Contents of the Envelopes.

Envelope marked "A" arrives at 1.43 p. m., open at 1.46 p. m.

Contents:

This man with 4 others were at Curtis's scouting when our patrol reached there. We charged upon them, killing or badly wounding 3 of them. One escaped. We lost but one man killed. The patrol pursued the fugitives about 1,000 yards beyond where they are now halted. I have come directly back with my prisoners.

Envelope marked "B." Open after reading report contained in "A." Contents:

I belong to Rider's Cavalry, part of Donaldson's Brigade. We reached Iuka at 9 a. m. to-day. I know nothing of forage at Galtier's; was there this morning; didn't remain there. My company is now there. The roads are good, the country is wooded, we do not forest. Infantry and Cavalry can skirmish through it without much difficulty. It is rather more open at Galtier's. Don't know how many it is open—probably 2,500 within five miles. It was the van of the advanced guard that reached Iuka this morning. The army is at Corinth. I am not acquainted with this country. I know the way back to Galtier's.

N. B.—It takes five minutes to elicit this information.

Envelope marked "C" arrived at 1.57 p. m. Open it at 1.58 p. m.

Contents:

I am just from Dick Rix's, a few miles southwest of here, am the only one escaped of 5 men on picket duty there. I left at about 1.45 p. m. We had looked at our watches a few moments before we were attacked. We were charged by a pretty strong patrol of hostile Cavalry, and chased from Curtis's, where we were scouting. Three of my comrades were killed and one captured. I alone escaped. The patrol was the advance of a considerable train guarded by Cavalry. They were just reaching Curtis's when we were attacked. I had no time to determine its strength. I have come by the west road, and notified the Lieutenant at the Cross-roads who ordered me to report at Iuka. I delayed at the Cross-roads but a few minutes.

Envelope marked "D" arrived at 1.57 p. m. Open after reading "A." Contents:

I come from Galtier's farm; have ridden at a trot and gallop. I am ordered to report that there is an important store of grain and forage in the northwest corner of Galtier's south meadow. The grain is in bags, the hay and straw in racks. It should be strongly protected. There are but 75 men (Cavalry) there. I left Galtier's at 1.50 p. m., and came by the direct road. I heard no shooting. I don't know that this information about the forage sent to Dubois's was ordered to report at these headquarters.

THE INCREASING POWER OF GUNS.—A remarkable result has recently been achieved by Sir W. Armstrong and Co. in the production of a gun, weighing 95 cwt., discharging a projectile weighing 120 lb., with a velocity of 2,064 ft. per second—that is to say, having 34.45 foot-tons stored-up energy, or 746.3 foot-tons per ton weight of gun. The gun is an experimental one, and we should suppose that such a result must be exceptional, being, of course, very extraordinary, and a stride in advance even of the 613.5 foot-tons per ton of gun obtained by the 6 in. Armstrong, reported in the *Engineer* of November 5. At present we speak of this as an abnormal individual result. How much the gun is able to bear as a regular service round we cannot say. The fact, of course, indicates something unprecedented. In recording this we would take the opportunity of correcting an expression which may mislead a reader in the article of November 5, above referred to. We there spoke of a delicate point, namely, the question of priority of Armstrong 6 in. and Krupp's 15-centimetre guns, whose results we compared together. Speaking from the reports of each lying before us, we considered that the two pieces dated from about the same time. In doing so we unconsciously did injustice to the Armstrong gun; for while Krupp's pamphlets, issued at the Meppen trials, as we understand them, contain the records obtained of their earliest private trials, which took place on December 17, 1878, the report of the Armstrong results dealt only with a certain series of Government trials. Previous to this, we have now ascertained, a Government trial had taken place on May 2, 1878, and private trials as early as December, 1877. This, it will be seen, argues a year precedence for Armstrong as compared with Krupp, which in a question of this kind may mean everything, and should certainly be clearly stated.—*The Engineer*.

THE Italian government has completed a series of experiments to ascertain the relative value of the Nordenfolt and Hotchkiss machine guns. Both the Spanish and Portuguese governments have also completed experiments with the Nordenfolt English Admiralty pattern machine gun. These latter trials took place in August and October, at Torre Gorda, near Cadiz, and Vendas Nolas, in Portugal, before committees composed of artillery and naval officers. The Portuguese committee has added the following "remarks" to its report: Although the 25-mm. gun is specially meant for naval purposes, it might also with advantage be used on land, for which purpose a field carriage will be provided. Through its volley firing, and thereby being able to shoot at the rate of 250 to 350 shots per minute, its effect even on land would be a great deal more destructive than Hotchkiss revolving cannon shooting with shells, but only being able to shoot one single shot while the Nordenfolt-Palmerantz mitrailleuse shoots a volley of four shots. The report of the Spanish committee concludes as follows: In the course of these trials the superior and commissioned officers of both committees several times carefully examined the mechanism, and found that it acted well and with precision in all its parts. No spring, trigger (disparador), extractor, nor any other part of the gun failed, neither was it necessary to replace any during the three days' trial.

A few months ago an English firm built for the Russian government an improved first-class torpedo boat, the *Batom*, which steamed safely from England to the Black Sea. It was 100 feet long, had a 23-knot speed, and was fitted with a couple of torpedo guns forward, built into the hull, for firing Whitehead torpedoes. It is stated that this type of vessel is finding much favor with foreign governments, owing to their good sea-going qualities, in which respect the old type of torpedo boat was found deficient. In the vessels of the *Batom* class which are now being built, their power of attack has been improved by providing them with three torpedo guns forward instead of two.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ELEVENTH NEW YORK.—The grand fair at the armory of this regiment in aid of the "relief fund," was closed Dec. 12, after eighteen most successful days. Over 30,000 friends of the regiment visited the armory, including representatives from almost every organization in the 1st Division. The voting for the special prizes was most spirited, the result as announced by Col. Unbekant being as follows: 1st Division sword, to the most popular officer of the division, Capt. E. Bassford received 606 votes and Col. Unbekant 527. First Brigade sword, to the most popular officer of the brigade, was won by Lieut. Heyenga, 348 votes. Eleventh regiment sword, for the most popular officer of the regiment, Capt. John W. Fleck, 446 votes. The non-commissioned staff officer's sword, after a spirited competition, was won by Sergt.-Maj. Henry Mander, 502 votes. Capt. O'Connor, captured the Winchester repeating rifle for sharpshooters, with 197 votes. The gold headed ebony cane offered by Riker Post, G. A. R., to the most energetic captain, was awarded to Capt. Henry Storch, 301 votes, and the veteran gold badge to Capt. Otto Heinman, 345 votes; Lieutenant Krumm, Co. B, the gold medal of honor on a score of 113 votes, and Lieut. Wagner, Co. A, received the gold headed cane offered by Co. B to the most popular officer, with a record of 201 votes. The "relief fund" is now on a secure and permanent basis, and we congratulate Col. Unbekant and his command on their success.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—The inaugural ball at the new armory of the 7th regiment was held on Wednesday, Dec. 15, and all that the presence of fair women and brave men, music, flowers, handsome toilets and brilliant uniforms could lend to the occasion, was added to the prestige of the famous regiment. At least 5,000 people were present. Yet the handsome drill hall of the regiment most readily contained them all. This drill room needed no special decoration, so the efforts of the command were devoted to the beautifying of the halls and company rooms—if they really could be further beautified. Flowers were in profusion, while clusters of green foliage were scattered along the vestibule and halls. Half buried in tall palms at the head of the stairway stood Ward's colossal statue of a 7th regiment soldier. The red and white of beautiful flowers peeped out here and there from the mass of greens. Evergreens, palms and ferns were arranged about the corridor, and in the memorial room amid the portraits appeared a bronze model of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty. The orchestra of seventy pieces, under the leadership of Wiegand, took its place in the stand at the east end, while the upper gallery at the west was occupied by the regimental band, under Band Master Wernig. There were forty pieces only in the small gallery, as there was not room for the full band. About twenty minutes of 11 Wernig waved his baton, and the band crashed out into the opening piece, a grand march—"The National Guard." The number of promenaders instantly increased. One couple after another came forward to join the line until the hall was completely encircled, presenting a perfect kaleidoscope, the red, blue, grey and white uniforms of the soldiers, and the sombre black of civilians, being intertwined as it were with the gorgeous toilets of the fair dames. The picture from the gallery was one that will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness the scene. The dances were opened with "Les Lanciers," while the military band delighted the promenaders. Without intermission the programme was continued, and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The inaugural ball, like every undertaking of the 7th regiment, was a pronounced success. Among the prominent guests were Adjutant-General Townsend, Inspector-General Oliver, Gen. Wylie, Barnes, and Aspinwall of Governor Cornell's staff; Maj.-Gen. Shaler and staff, 1st N. Y. Div.; Commander Labarrier and staff, of Le Du Montdurville; Surgeon Beaugrenier, French navy; Admiral Juan and staff, of *La Magicienne*; Gen. S. B. Smith and staff, of Connecticut N. G.; Col. Edmunds, Boston Cadets; Maj.-Gen. Schofield and staff, U. S. A.; Gen. John A. Newton, U. S. A.; Col. J. K. Mizner, Lt.-Col. P. T. Swaine, Maj. Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A.; Commodore G. H. Cooper, Surgeons E. S. Bogert, G. F. Winslow, Lieut. Geo. A. Calhoun, V. L. Pottman, W. C. Cowles, W. H. Everett, W. S. Hogg, J. McGowan, F. A. Miller, U. S. N.; Capt. H. A. Bartlett, Marine Corps; Capt. H. Erben.

TWENTY-FIRST NEW YORK (POUGHKEEPSIE).—The companies of this regiment quartered at Poughkeepsie assembled in full uniform for review and inspection, by Col. A. F. Lindley and the Board of Supervisors of Dutchess Co., on Thursday evening, Dec. 9. Assembly was sounded at 8.15 sharp, and the command, six companies, 14 files front, were turned over by Adjutant Darrow in excellent shape to Major George H. Williams, commanding. The marching in column of fours was well executed, and the manual of arms, both in marching and at a halt, showed a decided and marked improvement. A close column on first company right front was very neatly done. Ployments and deployments were rendered without serious error. The passage in review was good, the marching steady, distances well preserved, and the salutes of officers, with one exception, rendered properly. A well executed dress parade closed the ceremonies of the evening, and Col. Lindley and the Board of Supervisors expressed themselves as highly pleased with the command. After the close of the manoeuvres the Supervisors were the guests of the officers, and sat down to a banquet. The usual amount of speech making was gone through with. Among the guests present was Lieut. W. S. Patton, 17th U. S. Infantry, who made quite an eloquent speech, complimenting the 21st regiment for its discipline and efficiency. Co. D (Scott Guard) held their annual ball Dec. 15. A successful issue is sure to be the result as long as Captain Wm. Haubennestel is in command. Co. H is gaining many recruits of late and contemplate going into camp during the summer.

A. H. Wilkinson has been elected 1st Lieutenant of Battery D, vice J. Q. Adams, deceased. Major Wilkinson is an old veteran and will be a valuable acquisition.

FIFTH NEW YORK DIVISION.—Maj.-Gen. James W. Husted, commanding 5th New York Division, has applied to the Commissary-General of Ordnance for a certificate of non-indebtedness to the State previous to the tender of the resignation of his office. Here is another step toward the reduction of the State force, and with the acceptance of the "Bald Eagle's" resignation the division with its two brigades should be disbanded and the command reorganized as one brigade to be attached to the 3d Division.

The present composition of the 5th Division is as follows: 7th Brigade; Troop E, Mount Vernon; 16th Battalion Infantry, six companies located on both sides of the river between Yonkers and Peekskill; 8th Brigade, Battery D, Newburgh; 17th Battalion, five companies, Newburgh; 20th Battalion, five companies, Rondont, Kingston, and Saugerties; 21st regiment, eight companies, Poughkeepsie; 23d and 24th Sep. Cos., Hudson and Ellenville. The 7th Brigade being a mere skeleton can be most readily disbanded, the 16th Battalion reduced to two companies and assigned to the 17th Battalion, while the two separate companies 23d and 24th, if continued, should be assigned to the 20th Battalion, thus making a brigade of three regiments, one troop and one

battery. The separate companies of the 3d Division should also be formed as a regiment and assigned to the 9th Brigade.

ELEVENTH N. Y. BRIGADE.—We are forced to postpone till another week, an account of the 11th N. Y. Brigade's night attack of Wednesday night, Dec. 15.

THE CIVIL ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—"It is as much necessary," says a Philadelphia contemporary, "for the success of a military organization that order and decorum should be preserved in its civil meetings as it is that discipline should prevail in the company when under arms. The presiding officer, if chosen from among the enlisted men or honorary members, should be one who can command respectful obedience to his rulings, and who will prevent factional disputes from interfering with the routine business of the meetings. Seeds of dissension sown in the civil meetings will not be long in manifesting themselves in the military portion of the organization, and the captain would soon find himself without a company to command." But these, we think, are rather the characteristics of the fust and feathers militia of twenty years ago. Of late it has come to be a recognized fact that the organizations of State troops are purely military, and though for the purposes of raising money to pay the current expenses and to interchange views looking toward their welfare and improvement companies hold meetings, officers still are officers and enlisted men enlisted men. The Tactics, paragraph 786, says, "respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions." How can our Philadelphia friends reconcile this paragraph with their presiding officer from the enlisted men or honorary members? The captain of a company must be always captain, or there is an end to discipline. There should be no civil organization in the militia. Imagine Co. A.—regiment Pennsylvania, holding a civil meeting, with Private Smith in the chair and Captain Brown on the benches, seeking for supporters enough to carry a motion made by him and opposed by the chair. Private Smith rules Capt. Brown out of order. There will be a clash at once which must surely end not for the good of the company. We argue that the president and treasurer of the so called civil meetings should be the commissioned officers of the company, for none can know and appreciate the wants of a company better than its officers. It is Capt. Brown's Co. A as well as a civil meeting as in uniform for parade or drill, and his voice should at all times be the controlling power. We thoroughly understand that it is by the voice and vote of his company that he is given the power, but having chosen him for a leader there should be no second director. His interest is theirs and theirs his. Thus the machinery of the organization is kept in good running order and there is no fear of smash or stoppage by a conflict of authority.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.—Since the election of Gen. Garfield "on to Washington" has been a favorite cry in military circles, and numerous organizations have announced their intention of being present at the inauguration ceremonies of Garfield and Arthur on March 4th next. These intentions are no doubt strictly honest, but when the expense of the trip stares the officers in the face they are generally apt to think twice, and the second thought ends in a reconsideration, and the command very wisely stays at home. The Executive Committee on Inauguration, at Washington, has, through its Secretary, Col. H. C. Corbin, A. G. U. S. A., sent an invitation to the Adjutant-Generals of the several States inviting them to detail one regiment to represent their State, of course expecting the State to assume the expense. In his anxiety to have a large representation on March 4th, this invitation has also been sent to individual regiments, troops and batteries, the consequence being, in some cases, that each commanding officer has considered his regiment the specially honored one, and has started to make all necessary arrangements. As yet, the Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., has not announced a special detail, and we understand that an appropriation for the expense cannot and will not be granted, so that the organization to represent New York will have to pay for the pleasure either by individual subscription or out of the regimental treasury. The following organizations expect to participate in the inaugural parade: 9th and 71st regiments, N. Y. city; 23d regiment, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 30th Separate Company, Elmira, N. Y.; 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; Old Guard, N. Y.; Titusville Citizen Corps, Pennsylvania; Hamilton Light Infantry, Maryland; 1st Infantry, Ohio National Guard, Cincinnati; a company from Cumberland, Md.; Co. E, 8th regiment, Chambersburg, Pa.; Janesville Guards, Wisconsin; Sumner Corps, Syracuse, N. Y.; 27th Separate Co., Malone, N. Y.; Co. H, 11th regiment, Columbia, Pa.; 16th Battalion (colored), Chicago; Gray Invincibles, Philadelphia; 1st Cleveland Troop; Sedgwick Guards, Bridgeport, Conn.; Waterloo Rifles, Indiana; Falkner Guards, West Bridgeport, Pa.; Governor's Guards, Madison, Wisconsin; Grand Rapids Guards, Michigan. The list of the organizations which have already formally notified Col. Corbin of their intention to be present at the inauguration, will be found in our Washington letter, to which we invite the attention of State troops.

CHARITY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The following circular has been issued by the committee on collections for the Hospital Fund of the City of New York:

"To the officers and men 1st Division, N. G. S. N. Y.: The Charitable Hospitals of the City of New York have been benefactors of all classes. They receive patients of every nationality, and of every form of religious belief. In the hour of trial, when accident has laid you low, or when you have been attacked by sickness, these institutions have offered the care needed for your recovery. These Hospitals have all been built during the last thirty years. There are now about 20 of them. In addition to those patients who, wholly or in part have paid the cost of their own treatment, they have provided for about ten thousand sick persons annually, without charge. These institutions generally, some of them exclusively, depend upon the yearly offerings of the benevolent for support."

The commandants of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 23d, and 71st regiments have consented to contribution boxes being placed in the respective armories, and we trust that the men who are voluntarily banded together for the protection of the lives and properties of our citizens, will cheerfully and liberally contribute to this most charitable fund during this Happy Time of Christmas.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, S. N. Y.—Special Orders No. 239 announces that the following organizations of the National Guard are disbanded and will be immediately mustered out of the service, viz.: Sep. Troop H (4th Brigade, 6th Division), 1st Lieut. Gustavus M. Palmer; Sep. Troop K (8th Division), Capt. Frederick Miller; 54th regt. (8th Division), Col. Samuel Eddy, excepting therefrom Capt. Henry B. Henderson's company, E, which is organized into a separate company of infantry, to be known as the 8th Sep. Company and attached to the 8th Division.

The National Guard of the Flower City is now reduced to one battery and one separate company infantry, and a division which, a few years since, was one of the most flourishing in the State, has ceased to exist, owing to private quarrels and unseemly bickerings among the commanding officers.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

— Co. D, 71st New York, have promoted Corp'l. H. Siefke second lieutenant, vice McIntock, resigned.

— SERGT.-MAJ. STEPHEN K. GLOVER, 47th New York, after more than a quarter of a century of faithful service in the National Guard, has resigned his warrant and been honorably discharged. Mr. Glover holds the responsible position of chief clerk in the Department of Rifle Practice.

— THE Veteran Association of the 47th New York (Brooklyn), has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Colonel, Ralph W. Kenyon; Lieut.-Colonel, Wm. D. Cornell; Major, R. F. Lethbridge; Adjutant, F. H. Way; Quartermaster, Mortimer De Nyse; Paymaster, G. I. Totten; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter; Commissary of Subsistence, D. W. Dietrich; Captains, J. L. Smith, E. P. Coby, Robert Henderson, and Levi Darbee.

— PVT. H. W. HOVEY, Co. B, 7th New York, was lately appointed—after passing a splendid examination—2d lieutenant 24th Infantry U. S. A. At the last meeting of Co. B, Col. Emmons Clark on behalf of the company presented Lieut. Hovey with a full set of equipments, sword, etc. In the presentation speech Col. Clark referred to the duty of Lieut. Hovey, and was most complimentary to the young officer. Letters of regret at not being able to be present were read from Hon. Anson G. McCook and Major Asa Bird Gardner.

— GUARD mounting is made a special exercise at the drills of the 13th New York (Brooklyn) during the next four weeks. Division and wing drills alternate weeks will be held until January 6, and the full regiment will be exercised January 7 and 10. The grand review will take place January 12.

TARGET PRACTICE.

AN INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH, 1881.

JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE, President of the National Rifle Association, is in receipt of the following letter from the Earl of Stanhope:

No. 20 Grosvenor-Place, S. W.,
LONDON, November 26, 1880.

The Hon. Judge Gildersleeve, President National Rifle Association:

SIR: As Chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association, I have the honor to invite the National Rifle Association of America to compete with a team of Great Britain and Ireland next July in an international long-range match. If you are pleased to entertain the suggestion, I hope that I may persuade the American Rifle Association to send over a team of eight gentlemen to represent their country at the Wimbledon Camp-meeting, which commences on the second Monday of July, 1881. The international match could take place about 10 days later if convenient, when, undoubtedly, it would attract very considerable and wide-spread interest.

My object in writing thus early is that the Council of our association is anxious that if the match takes place, all preliminary details may be fully arranged. I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, very respectfully,

STANHOPE.

If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. America, through the National Rifle Association, ought most certainly to accept this challenge, and a team will no doubt cover the long ranges at Wimbledon on July next. It must not, however, be forgotten that though America may accept this challenge and a team visit Wimbledon next year, the emblem of national pre-eminence in long-range shooting, "The Palma," still remains in America, and that hence, though our N. B. A. should accept this challenge, the championship of the world is not put at stake in the match. It will be simply a local contest, N. B. A. of Great Britain vs. N. B. A. of America. Until the "Palma" is won by a foreign team the title of champion cannot pass from America.

We have most fully tested our skill with the small bore as against the very best riflemen of Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies, and while arranging for a long-range team for 1881, why cannot a military team from the Army or Militia of the United States be organized to visit Wimbledon at the same time and compete at military distances with the army or volunteers of Great Britain? We have no lack of material, and only require an effort, and the team can be organized. Let the N. B. A. of America, when sending the acceptance of Earl Stanhope's challenge, challenge a team of ten, twelve, or twenty Regulars or Volunteers, military rifles and distances, match under the auspices of both associations, and, win or lose, a team of British soldiers will therefore be competitors for the Hilton trophy. If an international match at the long ranges will interest the general public of both nations, how much more interesting will be a contest with the weapons of war now in use by the armies of these nations. England is justly proud of her Martini-Henry, while America brags of half a dozen rifles which we claim as its superiors. Let us, therefore, offer to make a test of rifles and men, at the same time inviting teams from France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, and America will demonstrate once more, as always hitherto, that she leads the world in progressive rifle practices.

CHRISTMAS RIFLE MATCH.—A grand Christmas Rifle Match under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, will be held at Creedmoor this (Saturday) Dec. 18th, commencing at 9 A. M. and continuing without intermission until 4 P. M. Match open to everybody. Ammunition furnished free. Rifles loaned without charge. Distance, 200 yards: weapons, the Remington Military Rifle, as used by the National Guard of New York State; five shots each entry. No limit to the number of duplicate entries any competitor may make, but only the two highest scores to count. Prizes, \$100, gold; miscellaneous articles, value over \$400. These prizes are numbered promiscuously from 1 to 150, and ninety-nine of the competitors obtain 144 of them, the remaining six (whatever they may be) being given in the boys' match. They will be hung on an immense Christmas Tree upon the Range at Creedmoor (the gold coins will be placed in small sealed boxes), and each prize will be numbered. A large tent with a stove in it will be placed at the firing points, and bonfires will be kept blazing all day.

ENGINEER BATTALION, WILLET'S POINT, N. Y.—General Orders No. 14 announces the result of the target practice of the battalion for the year ending Oct. 31, 1880. In individual practice the companies covered the several ranges from 100 to 700 yards, each man firing ten consecutive shots. Co. A, 100 to 600 yards, average practicing 35 men, per cent., 67.96; Co. B, 100 to 700 yards, averaging practicing 27, per cent., 73.69; Co. C, 100 to 600 yards, average practicing 36, per cent., 74.44; Co. E, 100 to 400 yards, average practicing 39, per cent., 79.01. Battalion, 100 to 700 yards, average practicing 109, per cent., 73.39. The firing of Co. E was suspended from Aug. 14 to Sept. 10, 1880. The order of merit of the companies is C, B, A, E. In volley firing the companies fired five times at each range, 100, 200, and 300 yards, with the following result: Co. A, 11 men, per cent. of maximum, 85.22; Co. B, 14 men, per cent., 77.61; Co. C, 25 men, per cent., 83.28; Battalion, 50 men, per cent., 82.13. The

following is the classification of companies in firing and estimating distances:

Company.	Total No. Men.	No. Fired.	Firing.			Estimating Distances.		
			Marksmen.	1st Class.	2d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
A.....	45	41	6	9	17	9	.....	28
B.....	45	37	11	10	3	13	.....	28
C.....	44	43	12	20	5	6	3	23
D.....	50	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
Battalion.....	194	163	29	39	25	70	3	79

The record of the Battalion teams during the fall meeting at Creedmoor, with the individual merit of practice and match scores, is also given in the order.

— THE prize winners in the club match, Co. F, 23d regt., are as follows: 1st—Pair of field glasses, R. S. Sinclair, 21. 2d—Gold medal, J. Kandolph, 20.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. asks as to the weight of the heaviest guns in the U. S. Service. ANSWER.—The weight of the 20 in. smooth bore is 54 tons. The 12 in. breech loading rifle is constructed to weigh 53 tons; the 11 in. breech-loading rifle, converted from the 15 in. smooth bore, weighs 30 tons; the 8 in. B. L. rifle, converted from 10 in. smooth bore, weighs 8 tons.

EDUCATED asks: "What are the required branches of education for an enlisted man to be proficient in, in order to obtain a commission in the Army?" ANSWER.—As you are at a military post, you are advised to consult G. O. 63 and 68, Hdqrs. of the Army, series of 1873, which will give you full information on the subject. Ask your company commander or the post adjutant to let you see the orders.

J. S. T. asks "If there will be any appointments at large to the Military Academy in 1881 (July), and to whom should all applications be presented—to the President or to the Secretary of War?" ANSWER.—There will be no appointments at large for 1881, a least none are now under contemplation under the present rule there will be no vacancies. There will, most likely, be five appointments at large for the year 1882. Application can be made direct to the President or to the Secretary of War.

J. R. asks "how to get on the training ship *Minnesota*." ANSWER.—Address a letter to Capt. S. B. Lucie, U. S. N., commandant of the *Minnesota*, at New York, asking for a copy of Circular of May 31, 1879, from the Navy Department, which will give you full information.

THE GERMAN MIDSHIPMAN'S TRAINING.

RECOGNIZING that the fighting value of a navy must depend largely upon the efficiency of its officers, the German naval authorities have spared no trouble in elaborating a system of education for the junior officers of their fleet which shall ensure that the latter, before finally receiving their commissions, are thoroughly conversant with both the theory and practice of their profession. An important part of the course of instruction, through which the young officers of the German navy have to pass, consists of a lengthened cruise, extending over a period of from eighteen months to two years, in a training or schoolship, and within the last few weeks the *Hertha*, a large spar-decked corvette, has been commissioned for such a voyage, and has sailed for Eastern Asiatic waters. The young officers on board have already received a certain amount of training in practical seamanship on board the *Niobe*, a small sailing frigate which cruises during the summer in the home waters, and have also gone through a course of theoretical instruction at the naval school. They have also passed the examination for the rank of "sea-cadet," or midshipman, but on their return from the voyage on which they have now sailed, they will be required to go through a further course at the naval college, and pass another examination before receiving the coveted commission of sub-lieutenant. On board the *Hansa*, the cadets are divided into four watches, each of which is placed under the immediate supervision of one of the lieutenants of the ship. When the ship is under sail, the cadets whose turn it is for duty on deck assist in any work that may be going on, while, when the ship is under steam, they attend in the engine room. As a rule, all the cadets turn out at half-past six in the morning, and are allowed until eight o'clock to dress and breakfast. From 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. they are either under instructions, or superintend the cleaning and polishing of the guns and the gun gear, which takes place daily at that hour. From 9 A. M. to noon they are drilled either at great gun drill, or with small arms, or at sail drill. From midday until 2 P. M. they are free; dining during the interval. From 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. they again receive instructions; at 4 P. M. they attend the evening muster, and at half-past four take part in the sail drill, in which all hands are exercised at that hour, falling in afterwards twice a week for fencing and gymnastics. The subjects in which they are instructed include navigation, steam, seamanship, and naval tactics, artillery and torpedoes, naval architecture, naval administration, the manner of keeping a ship's account, and English and French. The cadets are also regularly practiced in taking sights, both by day and by night, and whenever possible they are also exercised in nautical surveying, preparing charts of parts of the harbor in which the ship may be lying. The practical instruction in steam includes the actual laying and keeping up fires in the furnaces, the latter task involving a considerable amount of physical exertion, whilst, always of course under proper supervision, they are also practiced in working the engines. At great gun drill the cadets also fall in and work a gun themselves. The cadets have a separate mess place, in which they take their meals and receive instruction, and in which each cadet has a locker in which he keeps his uniform, clothes, etc. Every two cadets are allowed a sailor as a servant, the latter being excused from his ordinary duties from 5 A. M. until 8.30 A. M., and receiving a small sum of extra pay from his masters. The meals are provided by a messman, and two assistant stewards are allowed as waiters. An officer of the ship, officially designated the "cadet officer," but familiarly called by the cadets themselves the "cadet-father," exercises a general supervision over the cadets, sees that the mess is properly conducted, and manages

an "amusement fund," to which all the cadets contribute, and out of which the expenses of excursions into the country in the neighborhood of the harbor in which the ship may be lying are paid. The four senior cadets, also, take duty in rotation as officer of the day, each being responsible that order is preserved in the mess during his tour of duty. Besides the excursions which are made to places of interest, it is also expressly provided that, when opportunity offers, the cadets are to attend balls and other social gatherings, in order that they may not forget the habits and customs of good society which it is so essential a naval officer should possess. Altogether, the routine on board the *Hertha* is admirably arranged to give the cadets a large amount of practical instruction in the duties of their profession, while at the same time their theoretical education is not neglected.—*London Naval and Military Gazette*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREECE has ordered four new gunboats in England.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* learns that the greased cartridges in use in Turkestan often becoming worthless, owing to the effects of the hot climate upon the tallow, which causes it to saturate and spoil the powder, General Kaufmann has applied to the Russian Minister of War to obtain for him, in England, the modes of manufacturing and preserving cartridges in India.

FRANCE is alive to the necessity for keeping up her hydrographic service, and a special surveying vessel, to be named the *Chimere*, has been ordered to be laid down at Rochefort. She is quite a small craft, and will be used only on the home station.

A HANDSOME obelisk has been completed in Berlin, and sent for erection at Folkestone, in memory of the victims of the disaster which overtook the *Grosser Kurfurst*. It is dedicated to their memory by the German Navy.

THE *Golos* says eighty sailors and three officers will go to Ferrol soon to assist in getting the imperial yacht *Livadia* out. Water is being pumped out of the yacht day and night. The construction is projected of an ironclad of 12,000 tons burden upon the same plan as that of the *Livadia*.

THE Germans lately built an iron ship for the special purpose of service as an artillery training vessel. The *Mars* is a vessel of 3,333 tons displacement, 200 ft. long, and 49 feet wide, having besides the upper deck a battery and a middle deck. In the battery are placed a long 21-centimetre gun, two short 24-centimetre, two long and two short 15-centimetre, two short 17-centimetre guns, besides two short 15-centimetre ring guns; while seven guns, among which are two 15-centimetre mantlet pieces, are mounted on the upper deck. Two revolving turrets, in each of which two 15-centimetre ring guns are placed, have also been fitted on board the *Mars*, while four 8-centimetre steel guns, a 4-centimetre balloon gun, and a number of other small pieces are provided for boat practice and so forth. Two torpedo guns and two of the "revolver cannon" lately adopted in the German service are also to be added to the armament of the ship, which will thus be admirably equipped for the purpose for which she has been designed and built. Her standing complement will comprise 216 officers and men; but, in addition to these, 350 men will be taken on board during the exercising season.

THE threatened combination amongst the South African tribes, against which Sir Garnet Wolesey warned the Cape government, seems now to be accomplished.

A REPORT by Gen. Gregorieff, showing the ammunition expended by the Russians in the Turkish campaigns of 1877-78 illustrates the reduced expenditure of ammunition attendant on the use of superior weapons, even with imperfectly trained troops. The greatest number of rounds of small arm ammunition fired on any one occasion is stated to have been 140 rounds per rifle, by the 140th Russian Infantry, at Karakhazankioi on the 30th August, 1877. The total expenditure in the twenty-three infantry divisions during the whole war, from first to last, was 73 per cent. of the ammunition carried in the men's pouches, and 39 per cent. of the reserve in the packs and wagons. This was the mean; in certain divisions it was of course higher, rising in one, the 16th Division, as high as 201 per cent. of the ammunition in the pouches, and 104 per cent. of the reserve; in other words, the pouches were twice emptied, and the whole of the spare ammunition, and some rounds to boot, fired away in the course of the war. In the Chasseur battalions the expenditure of ammunition was about twice as great as in the infantry. The cavalry expenditure in the Uhlan regiments, in which it was highest, was 229 per cent. of the total supply. The artillery total expenditure was 163 per cent. of the amount supplied for each 9-centimetre gun, and 79 per cent. for the 4-centimetre guns. The largest number of rounds fired on any one occasion was by one of the batteries of the 3d Artillery Brigade at the attack on Nicopolis, which fired 140 rounds per gun.

COL. GRODEKOFF accomplished a brilliant ride from Samarcand to the Caspian, by way of Herat, 1878. For this achievement he was knighted, presented to the Czar, placed on the general staff, despatched to the Caspian as chief of Skobelev's staff, again knighted, and now has been made commander of a column co-operating with Skobelev against Geok Tepe. In 1878 Colonel Petrovsevitch paid a visit of exploration to Khorassan. As a reward for his trip, Petrovsevitch was decorated, was made major-general, and was appointed Governor of the Transcaspien District, in place of Lomakin.

THE Greek government recently ordered from Herr Krupp twelve batteries of artillery. Four were batteries of mountain guns, five of field guns, two of guns of position, and one of howitzers. The Minister of Marine has further ordered four large and four small armor plated gunboats, four torpedo boats, four mitrail

leuses, and two twenty-six centimetre Krupp guns, all to be delivered before the beginning of next March. The total value of the orders given by the Greek government within the last three months for implements of war to foreign firms is estimated at forty-five million francs.

DURING the current year the various small arms factories of Russia are said to have turned out 150,000 rifles, valued at 2,845,000 roubles. During 1881 the number manufactured at Toulou alone will be 100,000, valued at 1,153,031 roubles. Those of next year will contain several improvements recently effected in the Berdan.

The bursting of the 100-ton gun at Spezia has suggested to the Italian government the expediency of undertaking a series of experiments on the propulsive properties of prismatic powder.

The first trial of a torpedo boat under the new condition of a three hours' continuous full power trial was made recently in the Solent, Mr. John Oliver being on board to represent the Admiralty. The boat was a second-class *Thornycroft*, known as sixty-eight. Ten runs were made on the measured mile. The mean results showed a speed of sixteen knots, being considerably beyond the contract.

We beg to recommend to Sir Edward Reed the perusal of Capt. Verkhovsky's report on the "Cruise of the *Livadia* from Glasgow to Ferrol," which has been published in an official Cronstadt paper this week. Verkhovsky was at the head of the committee of scientific officers appointed to accompany the *Livadia* to the Black Sea, and he is therefore as good an authority as Sir Edward Reed on the subject. His statements may be classified and condensed under: (1) The wave struck the nose of the ship so violently that the shocks could be clearly experienced by all on board; (2) the usual mode of lessening such shocks by reducing the speed was wholly unavailing, the effects being as strong at two and a-half knots as at eight; (3) that the water rushed into the rents in the yacht's bottom in such volume that the pumps could not keep it under; and (4) that it would have been impossible to have gone beyond Ferrol in the condition in which the ship found itself. His conclusions are: (1) that the *Livadia* is wholly unfit for sea voyages; (2) that the hull needs strengthening with a coating of wood and a sheathing of copper; (3) and that structural alterations are needed to qualify the *Livadia* type of vessel for service at sea. In a word, Verkhovsky says that the *Livadia* is only a smooth water craft, and that Russia has again been deceived by an admiral whose hobbies are the laughing stock of Europe.—*Broad Arrow*.

News has been received at the Admiralty to the effect that the *Iris*, dispatch vessel, is too weak in the hull for the vibration of the engines and screws, and that her steel plating is showing signs of pitting from corrosion. It is possible that the spread of the latter defect may be arrested by protective compositions, but it is probable that the *Iris* will have to be brought home for the purpose of being strengthened.

PURCHASERS of holiday goods will be amply repaid by visiting the store of the "First Japanese Manufacturing and Trading Co." in New York, where they will find an unsurpassed stock of useful and ornamental Japanese goods.

H. H. CARTER, Army Stationer, 3 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., has on hand, and will send by mail or express, Christmas and New Year cards of the choicest and best styles. The most elegant imported cards are made by Marcus Ward and Co., De La Rue and Co., Rothes and Co., and Goodall and Co. Of the American cards, Prang and Co.'s rank amongst the most beautiful and the most finely executed. The \$1,000 prize card made by them will be sent, post-paid, registered, on receipt of \$1.10. Choice calendars made by Marcus Ward and Co., with appropriate quotations, for each day, from the Bible, Shakespeare, or from miscellaneous authors, as Shakspearean or Business Men's, ordered, will be sent by mail, registered, on receipt of 60 cents. Assortments of carefully selected cards will be sent on receipt of any sum from 30 cents upwards. Boxes of Marcus Ward and Co.'s stationery, marked in colors, in various designs, sent on receipt of \$1, paper and envelopes to match. Birth-day cards, Valentines, and Easter cards, German favors and fancy stationery of all kinds constantly on hand, and sent carefully packed by registered mail on receipt of 50 cents and upwards, as quality and quantity may require. Post traders are invited to order direct from Mr. Carter.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

In Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, Etc.

I used Horsford's Acid Phosphate in nervous debility brought on by overwork in war weather, with good results. Also in loss of appetite from want of tone of stomach and bowels.

Tipton, Ind.

G. M. COLLINS, M.D.

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD—Positively cures Nervous Debility, and all weakness of generative organs—price \$1—5 for \$5—all druggists. Send for circular to Allen's Pharmacy, 315 1st Ave., N. Y.

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED VANITY FAIR and FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR.

MARRIED.

FOX-MILLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1880, at Trinity Church, Utica, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles H. Gardner, WILLIAM HENRY FOX, of Detroit, Mich., to ELIZABETH BURNHAM, youngest daughter of the late General Morris S. Miller, of Utica.

SEYMOUR-WESSON.—At Wessonside, Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, December 7, 1880, by the Rev. R. W. Clark, Lieutenant STEPHEN YOUNG SEYMOUR, United States Army, to Miss EDITH WESSON, daughter of the Hon. William B. Wesson.

DIED.

SUMNER.—On the 9th December, 1880, at the residence of her son-in-law, General A. L. Long, Charlottesville, Va., Mrs. HANNAH W. SUMNER, widow of the late General E. V. Sumner, U. S. A.

KILGILBURY.—At Fort Custer, M. T., Dec. 8, 1880, JESSIE L., wife of Lieut. Fred. F. Kilgibury, 11th U. S. Infantry.

NIELDS.—In West Chester, Pa., December 13, 1880, Lieutenant Commander HENRY C. NIELDS, U. S. N., in the 41st year of his age.

NILES.—At Portsmouth, N. H., of scarlet fever, Dec. 10, 1880, ANTOINETTE, youngest child of N. E. Niles, Lieut. U. S. Navy, and Blanche R., his wife, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 28 days.

POWELL.—In Washington, on December 13, 1880, Mrs. JEANETTE C. POWELL, wife of Rear Admiral L. M. Powell, aged 70 years. The funeral took place at the residence, 1707 I street northwest, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 14. Of Mrs. Powell a correspondent of the *Washington Star* says: "The community in which she was so universally known has sustained a serious loss; our social circle, its most illustrious patron. Nothing is left to us now but to treasure within memory's wall the record of such a beautiful and Christian-like life, and though kind hands may perform the grateful act of decking her grave with immortelles, yet, her Christian virtues will form her enduring crown and reward hereafter, and entitle her to a lasting place in the affection of her friends, in whose memory she will ever remain lovingly enshrined. No one could have witnessed the beautiful death of this truly Christian lady without being convinced and forced to realize the truth that 'Christianity alone gives a meaning to life and an illumination to death,' in the hope that it holds out to those whose lives have been in keeping with its precepts."

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Cadet Midshipmen, Class of '82, held at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Friday evening, Dec. 8, 1880, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his sorrowing family;

Resolved, That by his departure, in the springtime of life, from an active association among us, we have lost one who was an honor to his chosen profession as well as to his class; who numbered all his classmates among his friends, and who was esteemed not only by them but by all that knew him;

Resolved, That as a further token of our respect for his memory, a copy of these resolutions be engraved and sent to his family; that they be published in the *New York Herald* and the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, and that they be placed on the files of this class.

L. NIXON, L. S. BENNETT, H. A. HONST, Committee on Resolutions.

A. L. KEY, Pres. Class '82.

Prince's Improved Fountain Pen

As now improved the most perfect pen manufactured. Writes ten hours with one filling. Saves one third the time.

Testimonial.—"I have been using Prince's Fountain Pen for more than a year, and wonder how I ever got along without one. To make sure of always having one with me I have just purchased two more."—General F. A. STARRING, Baltimore, Md.

Can be sent by mail in a registered letter. Send for circulars. Manufactured only by JOHN S. PURDY, 213 Broadway, cor. Fulton St., N. Y.

FLORENCE KNITTING SILK



Suitable for Knitting Stockings, Mittens, Wristers, Edgings, and other articles. Put up on half-ounce balls in black, white, and colors. An illustrated book of 32 pages, containing rules for Knitting Florence Silk, sent by mail on receipt of a three-cent stamp. Address:

NONOTUCK SILK CO., FLORENCE, MASS.

INSTRUCTION.

HARCOURT PLACE ACADEMY GAMBIER, KNOX CO., OHIO.

A Private Boarding School for Boys of All Ages.

Triality Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1880. For information and circulars, address the Principal, JNO. D. H. MCKINLEY, A.M.

Refers, by permission, to Gen. Jno. C. Tidball, U. S. A., Ft. Monroe, Va. Capt. Jno. F. Rodgers, U. S. A., Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

WEST POINT VIREUM (SCHOOL FOR BOYS), Annapolis College, opens Sept. 13, 1880. Scientific.

Col. H. C. SYMONDS, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Poughkeepsie. Apply to Principal Mrs. G. W. BROWN, who refers to Gen. C. U. Angar, & S. Reinhardt, Maj. S. M. Brown, Surg. U. S. A.

TIFFANY & CO., jewellers, Union square, New York City, invite attention to their new bridge movement Stem Winding Watches in 18 carat gold hunting cases at One Hundred Dollars each.

They are carefully finished in every particular, adjusted to heat and cold and are confidently guaranteed as the best value for the money attained in a watch.

Correspondence invited.

Address

TIFFANY & CO., NEW YORK.

SYMPHER & CO., 741 Broadway, New York,

have just received several invoices of interesting goods from Europe, including a few pairs of Old Sevres Vases, French Mahogany Furniture inlaid and mounted with Brass, Gilt Clocks of the Empire period, Bronzes that have been gathered from private collections, and although in perfect condition, are offered at about half the usual cost. Old Spanish Furniture, and many other objects of high artistic value and historical interest.

SYMPHER & CO., 741 Broadway, New York.

CANDY

Send one, two, three, or five dollars for a sample retail box, by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address: C. F. Gunther, Confectioner.

75 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

MARCUS WARD'S ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS.

Shakspearean Calendar.

A Highly-decorated Daily Date Calendar for the Library, Office, or Drawing Room. A leaf to be torn each day from the book-tablet.

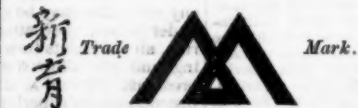
The information comprises Festivals, Holidays, etc., with appropriate Quotations from Shakspeare. Price 50 cents.

DAY UNTO DAY. A Sacred Calendar. Same style as above, with an appropriate Quotation from Scripture for every day in the year. Price 50 cents.

They will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

MARCUS WARD & CO.,

611 & 613 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.



The First Japanese Manufacturing and Trading Co., Manufacturers and Retail Dealers in

JAPANESE GOODS, 865 Broadway, N. Y.

Main Office: 8 Kobikicho Rokuchome, Tokio, Japan.

Branch House: 10 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, France.

Austrian Agent: C. Torou, Wallzeile, No. 1 Vienna.

STRYKER & CO., 431 Broome St., New York,

MILITARY CLOTHING.

OFFICERS, NATIONAL GUARD, AND BAND UNIFORMS.

FRITSCH & GRIEB, ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

No. 1518 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

JENNINGS' SANITARY DEPOT
ALFRED J. JENNINGS, AGENT
JENNINGS' WATER-CLOSETS
SINKS, URINALS & WASH-BASINS, ALL
PATENTED IMPROVED & TESTED
MANUFACTURE
NEW YORK — 7 BURLING SLIP

ROGERS' GROUPS.

(Average Price, \$15.)



The above cut represents Antonio, Busanico, Portia, and Shylock, in the tri scene in the "Merchant of Venice." Price, \$20.

These groups are packed, without extra charge, to go to any part of the world, and their safe arrival guaranteed.

If intended for Wedding or Holiday presents, they will be forwarded promptly as directed.

Illustrated Catalogues can be had on application, or will be mailed by enclosing 10 cents to

JOHN ROGERS, 23 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

Visitors are always welcome.

J. R. ACKERMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 712 BROADWAY,

New York.

CONTINUES TO FURNISH FIRST CLASS ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVILIAN CLOTHING

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1817, UNDER PATRONAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

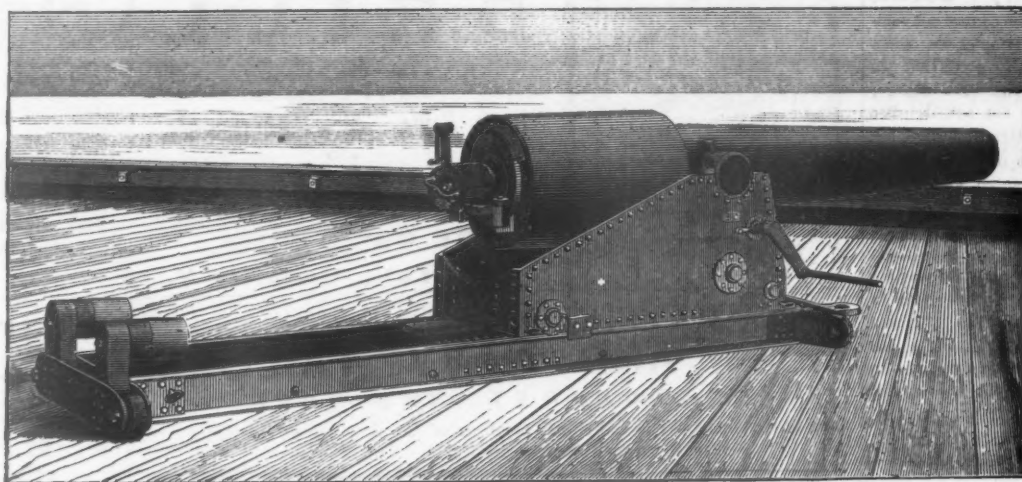
At Cold Spring, on the Hudson, (Opposite West Point.)

PAULDING, KEMBLE & CO., Proprietors.

ORDNANCE AND APPURTENANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Field, Fortification, and Naval Purposes. Projectiles, Gun Carriages, &c., &c.

SOLE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES PREPARED TO MAKE COILED AND WELDED WROUGHT IRON CANNON AND GUN BARRELS.



BREECH-LOADING RIFLED CANNON FOR NAVAL USE.

Works at Cold Spring, on the Hudson.

Office, 30 Broadway, New York.



CARL STEHR,

MANUFACTURER OF GENUINE
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Cigarholders, etc., and Photographs,
Monograms, or any special design cut
to order at the shortest notice. My
NEW PROCESS for old pipes is su-
perior to any other. All repairs in
this line promptly attended to.



Send for Circular and Price List.

Store-347 Broome st., N. Y.

LOOK!
LOOK!
LOOK!



IMITATION GOLD WATCHES.

CHAINS AND JEWELRY.

This metal has all the brilliancy and
durability of Gold. Prices, \$10, \$15, \$20
and \$25 each. Ladies', Gents' and Boys'
size. Patent Lovers' Hunting Cases and
Chronometer Balance, equal in
appearance and far time to Gold
Watch. Chains from \$2 to \$12
each. All the latest styles of Jew-
elry at one-tenth the cost of Gold.
Goods sent U. S. D. by express;
by ordering six you get one free.
Send postal order and we will
send the goods free of expense.
Send stamp for our illustrated
Circular.

Address, COLLINS GOLD
METAL WATCH FAC-
TORY, 335 Broadway,
New York City. Watch-
makers' and Jewelers' Tools and
Send for Price List of Tools, &c.

Materials. Watches Repaired.

SMOKE THE LITTLE BUILDER
CIGAR.

One Hundred for \$2.00. HUMPTY
DUMPTY, \$2.25; other brands from
\$2.50 up. Postpaid to any address
in the U. S. on receipt of price.

M. J. Dougherty, Sole Manufacturer,
484 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARTISTIC WOOD
MANTELS,

CABINET, FIER, AND MANTEL MIRRORS.
Open Fire-places for Wood or Coal, in Bronze,
Tiles, Nickel, Brass, etc.

T. B. STEWART & CO., 75 and 77 W. 2nd St. N. Y.

CHEAP TACTICS!

By CAPT. M. HOCHGRAEF.

A Pocket Edition for the Rank and File.
Explaining the Duties of Non-Commissioned
Officers and Privates; Customs of the Service;
Guard Duties; the Soldier, Squad, and Company
Drill; Manual of Arms; Bayonet and Target
Practice. With 60 Illustrations. Every Militia-
man should have it. Send 50 cents in cash or
postage stamps to THE DET. ESS. CO.,
104 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

BOOKS

RELATING TO

Practical Science,

Embracing Works on Civil, Mechanical, Military
and Naval Engineering. Descriptive Catalogue
sent free on application.

E. & F. N. Spon, 446 Broome St., N. Y.

TRADE-"BEATS THE WORLD."-HARK

Old Judge Smoking Tobacco.

The Only Tobacco Ever Manufactured that does not Bite the Tongue.

Something Important for Cigarette Smokers to Know.



THE MAJORITY OF SMOKERS
are perhaps not aware, that in
smoking Cigarettes made of the or-
dinary pure Rice Paper, they have
been inhaling THE MOST DEAD-
LY OF POISONS, thrown off by
all burning paper, namely: The Oil
of Crocote. CHARLES G. EMERY,
of the firm of GOODWIN & CO.,
manufacturers of "OLD JUDGE"
Cigarettes and Smoking Tobacco in-
vented and patented a process, Mar.
5th, 1878, by which the Rice Paper
used as wrappers for "OLD
JUDGE" Cigarettes has been so
prepared that the unpleasant ODOR
and the injurious effects of the Oil
of Crocote are completely neutral-
ized or destroyed, and the paper made saliva proof to prevent its breaking or melting in the mouth.
The unprecedented popularity of "OLD JUDGE" Cigarettes is owing to the fact that this process
has been used exclusively in their manufacture, no one else having the right to use it. The great
advantage and importance of this invention will at once be recognized by all smokers, and its truth
demonstrated by the first "OLD JUDGE" Cigarette they smoke.

Sold by all Leading Dealers. Try them and you will use no others.
Manufactured by GOODWIN & CO., 207 and 209 Water St.,
NEW YORK.

G. W. GAIL & AX,
Tobacco Manufacturers,
BALTIMORE, Md.,

Recommend the following kinds of SMOKING TOBACCO:

"CAPRICE,"	.....	Virginia, granulated in bags, for Pipe.	
"VIRGINITY,"	.....	" " " " " "
"NEEDLE GUN,"	.....	" Long Cut in tinfoil	} For Pipe and Cigarette.
"CENTENNIAL,"	.....	" " " " " "
"LITTLE JOKER,"	.....	" " " " " "
Do.	do.	.....	granulated in bags, for Pipe.

THE GENUINE STYLOGRAPHIC PEN!

HENRY FULTON, General Agent, 319 Broadway, New York.

The most useful article for Army and Navy Officers ever made.

See Editorial Notice in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 6.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

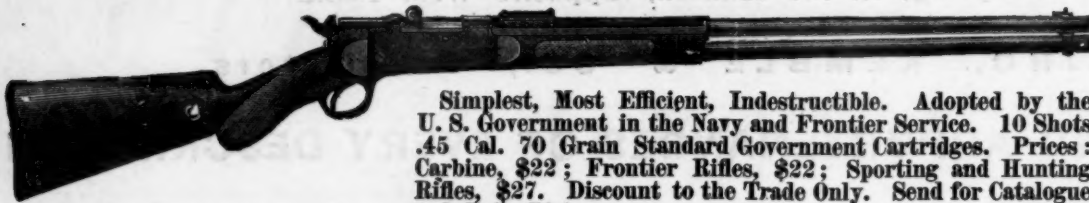
Send for Circular and Price List.



SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO, BECAUSE IT IS THE PUREST AND BEST."

REMINGTON'S MILITARY, SPORTING, AND HUNTING REPEATING RIFLES.

KEENE'S PATENT.



Simplest, Most Efficient, Indestructible. Adopted by the U. S. Government in the Navy and Frontier Service. 10 Shots .45 Cal. 70 Grain Standard Government Cartridges. Prices: Carbine, \$22; Frontier Rifle, \$22; Sporting and Hunting Rifle, \$27. Discount to the Trade Only. Send for Catalogue and Price-Lists.

(P. O. Box 3,994.)

E. REMINGTON & SONS, 283 Broadway, N. Y.

You Can Shop By Penny Postal.

Out of town people who cannot conveniently travel, may have samples sent them of Dry Goods and all other goods that we sell, if they will write us. No charge, and no need to order if not suited. We make it a business to attend to such letters quickly; and when orders come we send the exact article wanted, and at exactly same price as other customers pay when here buying in person. When goods are not as ordered, we take them back. Having trained and responsible clerks, who are able to use discretion in filling orders, we are enabled to give great satisfaction to the many customers who leave the choice to us. With a reputation of twenty years at retailing, we cannot afford to lose our good name by lack of proper service to absent customers. Write plainly, and describe fully what is wanted, and about the price desired.

Address,

JOHN WANAMAKER
Largest Dry Goods House,
Philadelphia.

Mail order Dept.

Osgood's Patent Cartridge Shell
Reloading Machine, for Re-loading Military, Sporting, and Shot-Gun Shells. Insures ACCURACY, UNIFORMITY, and RAPIDITY.



Manufactured exclusively by
The New Britain Bank Lock Co.,
New Britain, Conn., U. S.
For information and prices address CAPT. J. L. WOODBRIDGE, North Manchester, Conn., I. T. P., 1st Regt. C. N. G., General Agent U. S. and Canada.

ENGSTROM'S RAZORS.



THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
These RAZORS are esteemed in Europe as the best cutters made in the WORLD. The testimony that comes to us in regard to them is that "in cutting quality there does not exist any Razors at all that can stand a comparison with those made by JOHAN ENGSTROM."
Extreme care is used in their manufacture. They are made of the BEST STEEL ATTAINABLE, every blade being hardened and tempered by MR. ENGSTROM himself by a secret chemical process which renders it impossible for any Razor not to be of the Best Cutting Quality.
They will be found to shave any beards growing on the human face.
The experience of the thousands in the United States who have used these ENGSTROM'S RAZORS during the past three years fully verifies the excellence claimed for them above.
H. E.—The high reputation won by these razors made by ENGSTROM in SWEDEN has induced some English makers to imitate the form and stamp on the face of their blades the words "Swedish Razors." To distinguish the genuine, see that they are stamped on the back of the razor, JOHAN ENGSTROM.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS IN CUTLERY.
Mailed to any address on receipt of the price, which is for black handle medium and small size, \$2.00; wide blade, \$2.50; ivory, \$3.00; extra ivory, \$3.50 each.

Every RAZOR is fully WARRANTED by
BRADFORD & ANTHONY,
Sole Agents for Engstrom's Swedish Razors,
374 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Importers, Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in
American and Foreign
CUTLERY



RAND DRILL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rock Drills, Air Compressors,
AND
GENERAL MINING MACHINERY,
Blasting Batteries, Fuses and Caps.
21 PARK ROW,
New York City, N. Y.

HATFIELD AND SONS, ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS, 832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTE TO OFFICERS.—The individual members of the firm cut all garments. No cutter in this or any other city was ever employed by us.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,
FIFTH & CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Army, Navy, National Guard, and Band Equipments.
CORK HELMETS,
IN VARIOUS STYLES AND QUALITIES.

Send for Catalogue.

THE ORIGINAL DISTIN BAND INSTRUMENTS,

Made by BOOSEY & CO., London. W. A. POND & CO., 25 Union Square, New York, Sole Agents for the United States. Full Price List on application.

R. H. MACY & CO.

14th St. and Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.
Holiday Display
OF
DOLLS, TOYS,
AND
FANCY GOODS.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IN OUR IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS TO THOSE LOOKING FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE; WILL BE FILLED PROMPTLY AND SHIPPED ON ANY DATE DESIRED.

R. H. MACY & CO

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Co. one of Volunteers).
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Corcoran Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets, Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Department at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to the Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.; Hon. James Gillilan, Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army; Hon. J. M. McGraw, Sixth Auditor U. S. Treasury.

To Officers of the Army

We are making a VERY large Reduction in our rate of discount for Cashing Officers' Pay. Send for statements. Naval Allotments Purchased. Interest paid on deposits.

J. H. SQUIER & CO Bankers,
Washington, D. C.



ATTENTION!

"Get in four ranks and march off endways" to the Captain's office for a

Tubular Hot Blast Oil STOVE,
WITH HEATING DRUM.
Two 3/4 inch wicks! Burns two quarts of oil in 10 hours!
No Smoke, Smell, or Danger!
WONDERFUL INVENTION.
24 inches high. Only \$5.
Send for Circulars.

R. F. DIETZ,
54 and 56 Fulton St., New York.

General Grant.

The only authentic narrative of his tour AROUND THE WORLD.
By John Russell Young.

Published in two royal octavo volumes, 1,300 pages; 800 illustrations, with Marshall's portrait on steel from a Paris Photo. 1878, is everywhere acknowledged to be the most noteworthy and elegant illustrated book of travels published. Prices per volume: Cloth, \$6; half morocco, \$7.50; full morocco, \$10. Sold by subscription, and sent, during the holiday season, prepaid, to any address on receipt of p. l. c. As an elegant and valuable Holiday Present it is unequalled. Ambassadors agents wanted. Address J. HOWARD BROWN, sole agent, No. 21 Park place, New York.

Strategos, The American Game of War.

For circular giving Full Information in regard to the Game, send to

HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
17 and 19 Maiden Lane, New York.

**ARMY AND NAVY
PURCHASING AGENCY,**
832 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send to the undersigned for ANY THING you may DESIRE, which will be procured for Cash at the LOWEST MARKET price. Special attention given to orders for goods for Ladies.
F. G. HATFIELD,
Successor to A. S. HATFIELD.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen Streets, N. Y.
STATION OF THE
Second Avenue Elevated R. R.
AT ENTRANCE TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

SANTA CLAUS

RECEIVES CROWDS OF FRIENDS. NO CONFUSION.

**DOLLS, DOLLS,
TOYS, TOYS,**
Fancy Goods,
VARIETY ALMOST ENDLESS.

OUR 52 DEPARTMENTS
WILL REPLY A CAREFUL INSPECTION TO
THOSE WHO ARE IN SEARCH OF
Holiday Gifts,
SUITABLE FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN.

Open Evenings Until 9 O'clock.
EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 313 GRAND STREET,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, & 70 ALLEN STREET.

ARRIVED LATE.

Consequently buyers will find a fresh and large variety of new Fancy Goods, Dinner, Fish, Game, and Dessert Sets, &c. Plaster, Teas, Coffee, Blaque Statuettes, Candelabra, Lamps, Glassware, etc. Best makes. Moderate prices.

R. M. BRUNDIGE,
880 & 882 BROADWAY.

THOMAS MILLER & SONS,
1121 Broadway, New York.
(Cor. 25th Street.)

P A J A M A S,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.
Military Gloves.

GOODS SENT BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
Our new Descriptive Catalogue, with Prices mailed free on application.

GLAD TIDINGS TO ALL.



Gifts of gold or silver do not compare with our celebrated Automatic Fire-lighting Clocks. Send your address on a postal, and we will send our illustrated circular, describing the most wonderful clock in the world. Address Patent Clock Works, Terre Haute, Ind. Mention this paper.

"I endorse all the inventor claims." The senior of the firm is one of our most responsible and esteemed business men.
R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy."

BURNETT & SMITH,

58 Broadway, New York City,

Transact all classes of Financial Business

for Army Officers.

W. L. ELLIOTT, U. S. A. WM. G. ELLIOTT.

W. L. ELLIOTT & SON,
440 Cal. St., San Francisco,

INSURANCE AND MERCHANT BROKERS.

Personal attention given to Collections, Purchases and Investments, in Local and other Securities.

MABIE TODD & BARD,
**GOLD
PENS.**

Pencils, Holders, Cases, &c.
180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Send for Price-List.

MUSIC for Orchestra and Military Bands.
Catalogues sent free.
A. M. Schacht & Co., Pub's, 230 6th St., N. York.